

GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS

CONSOLIDATED

A Merger of Grain Dealers Journal, American Elevator & Grain Trade, Grain World and Price Current-Grain Reporter

In This Number

Grain Elevator Improvements

Can Lawmakers Destroy Farmers Right to Contract?

Code Authority Meets

Easement of Wage and Hour Provision of Country
Elevator Code

New Legislation

Codes All Wet on Profits

Would Change Parity Basis

Indiana Dealers Hold Big Meeting

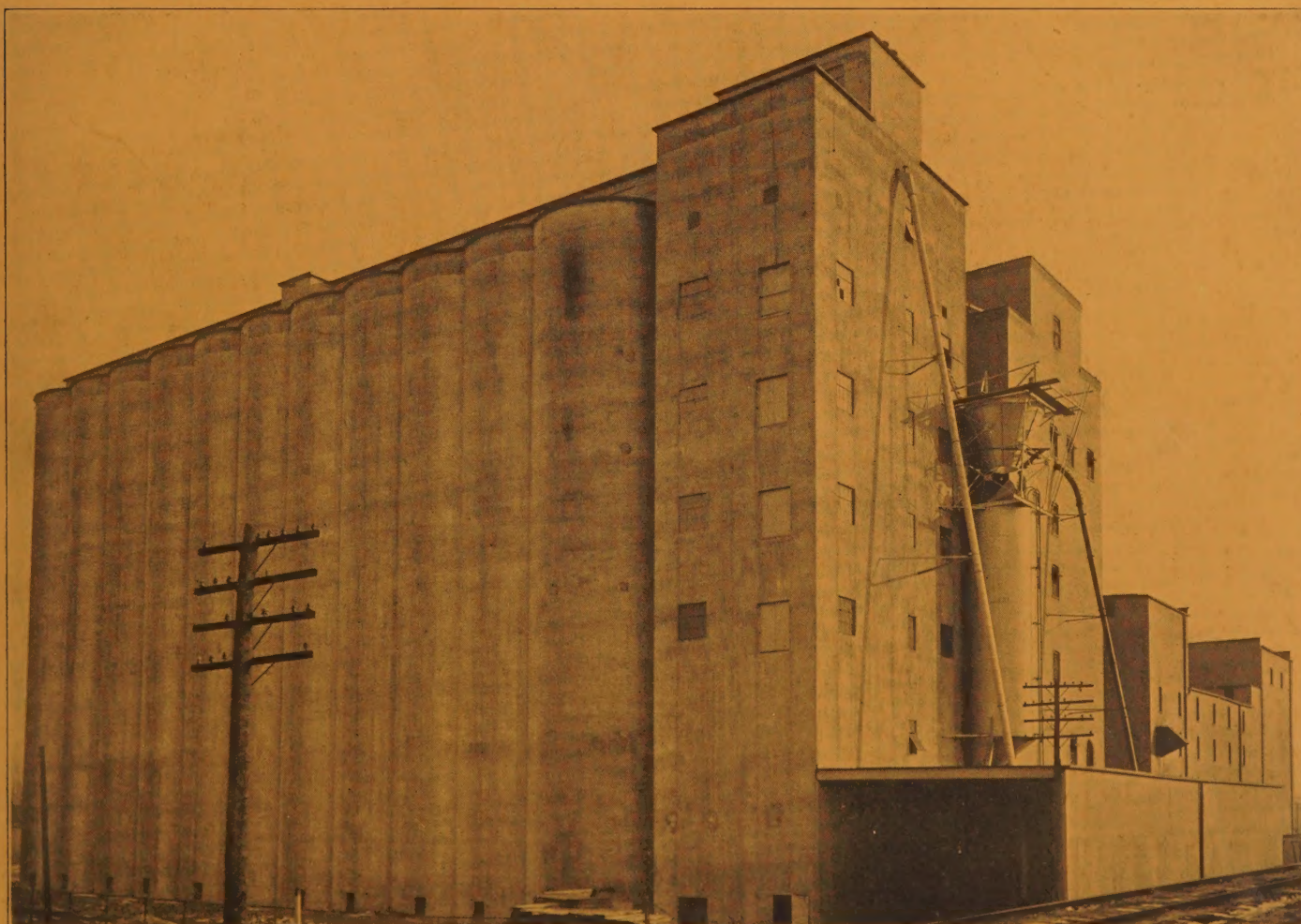
Illinois Farmers Grain Dealers Meet

Lower Freight Rates Needed

Tankage in Cattle Rations

Nutritive Values in Chick Rations

Mineral Feed Manufacturers Meet



Fleischmann Malting Co.'s Reinforced Concrete 27,000-bu. Work House and 754,000-bu. Storage Annex at Chicago
[For Description, see page 89]

Directory of the Grain Trade

In Organized Markets Only Members of the Local Grain Exchange Will Be Listed

HAVING YOUR name in this directory will introduce you to many old and new firms during the year, whom you do not know or could not meet in any other way. Many new concerns are looking for connections, seeking an outlet or an inlet, possibly in your territory. It is certain that they turn to this recognized Directory, and act upon the suggestions it gives them. The cost is only \$10 per year.

AMARILLO, TEXAS

Grain Exchange Members

J. N. Beasley Elevator Co., Inc., grain and seeds.*
Burrus Panhandle Elevators, public storage-ndsing.
Great West Mill & Elevator Co., millers, grain dealers.
Henneman Grain & Seed Co., seeds and grain.*
Kearns Grain & Seed Co., grain-field seeds.*
Martin-Lane Grain Co., wholesale grain.*
Stone, Lester, grain merchant.*

BALTIMORE, MD.

Chamber of Commerce Members

Beer & Co., Inc., E. H., grain, hay, seeds.*

BUFFALO, N. Y.

Corn Exchange Members

American Elvtr. & Grain Co., recrs., shprs., consmts.*
Cargill Grain Co., grain merchants.*
Lewis Grain Corporation, consignments.*
McKillop, Inc., J. C., consignments.*
Provoost, S. E., grain and feed broker.
Southwell Grain Corp., consignments.*
Wood Grain Corp., consignments, brokerage.

BURLINGTON, IOWA.

Member Chicago Board of Trade

Bartlett-Frazier Co., grain merchants.*
Schoff & Baxter, cash grain, soy beans, futures.*

CAIRO, ILL.

Board of Trade Members

Thistlewood & Co., grain and hay.*

CEDAR RAPIDS, IOWA

North Iowa Grain Co., country run grain.*
Piper Grain & Mfg. Co., receivers and shippers.*
Wilder Grain Co., grain merchants.*

CHICAGO, ILL.

Board of Trade Members

Bailey & Co., E. W., grain commission merchants.*
Bennett & Co., Jas. E., grain, provisions, stocks.*
Bartlett-Frazier Co., grain merchants.*
Carhart-Code-Harwood Co., grain commission.
Cleveland Grain Co., The, receivers and shippers.*
Feehery & Co., E. J., consignments, grain to arr.*
Harris, Burrows & Hicks, grain & prov. futures.*
Holt & Co., Lowell, commission, grain and seeds.
Kellogg Co., John, grain merchants.*
Lamson Bros. & Co., grain, stocks, provisions.*
Norris Grain Co., grain merchants.*
Quaker Oats Co., grain merchants.*
Rosenbaum Grain Corp., grain merchants.*

CINCINNATI, OHIO.

Board of Trade Members

Early & Daniel Co., receivers and shippers.*

CLEVELAND, OHIO.

Bailey, E. I., shpr. grain, mill'd, oil and c.s. meal*

DALLAS, TEXAS.

Crouch Grain Co., J. C., buyers wheat, corn, oats.*

DECATUR, ILL.

Baldwin Elevator Co., grain merchants.*
Evans Elevator Co., grain, Chicago B. of T. Members.*
Hight Elevator Co., grain merchants.*

*Members Grain & Feed Dealers National Assn.

ENID, OKLA.

Board of Trade Members

Enid Terminal Elev. Co., pub. storage, gr. mchts.*
Feuquay Grain Co., optrs. country elvtrs., gr. mdsg.*
Johnston, W. B., wheat, coarse grains, field seeds.*
Salina Terminal Elvtr., optrs. Southwest Term. Elvtr.*
Union Equity Co-operative Exchange, L. D. 66 & 67.

FORT DODGE, IOWA.

Bulpitt Grain Co., grain merchants.*
Christensen Grain Co., grain merchants.*
Davis Bros. & Potter, grain shippers.*

FORT WORTH, TEXAS.

Grain and Cotton Exchange Members

Bennett & Co., James E., grain, stocks, provisions.
Brackett Grain Co., brokerage, consignments.*
Carter Grain Co., C. M., brokerage and consignments.*
Ft. Worth Elvts. & Whsg. Co., consignments, stge.
Lone Star Elevators, public storage-merchandising.
Rogers Co., E. M., brokerage & consignments.*
Smith-Ingraham Grain Co., domestic-export grain.
Transit Gr. & Comm. Co., consignments-brokerage.*
Worth Gr. & Comm. Co. (Sam Strader & Harry Johnson)*

GALVESTON, TEXAS.

Shaw, Thomas F., grain exporter.*

GREENVILLE, OHIO

Hall Grain Co., The, wholesale grain.*

HUTCHINSON, KAN.

Midwest Grain Co., The, gr. mchts., Terminal elevator
Owens Grain Co., mill & elevator buying.
Security Elevator Co., terminal & country elevators.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

Board of Trade Members

Cleveland Grain Co., grain commission.*

IOLA, KANSAS.

Cox, Roy W., grain, hay, mill feed.

KANSAS CITY, MO.

Board of Trade Members

Continental Elevator Co., grain merchants.*
Davis-Noland-Merrill Grain Co., grain mchts.*
Ernst-Davis Commission Co., consignments.
Kansas Elevator Co., mlg. wheat specialists.*
Meservey-O'Sullivan Grain Co., gr. mchts. congnts.*
Moore-Seaver Grain Co., grain receivers.*
Norris Grain Co., wheat, oats, barley, corn.*
Scoular-Bishop Grain Co., consignments.*
Simonds-Shields-Lonsdale Grain Co., gr. mchts.*
Vanderslice-Lynds Co., grain merchants, consignments.*
Wolcott & Lincoln, Inc., consignments.*

LANSING, MICH.

Lansing Grain Co., Rosen Rye, soft wheat, etc.*
Michigan Elevator Exchange, Mich. grain & beans.*

LOUISVILLE, KY.

Board of Trade Members

Zorn & Co., S., receivers and shippers.*

MEMPHIS, TENN.

Merchants Exchange Members

Buxton, E. E., broker and commission merchant.*

MILWAUKEE, WIS.

Grain & Stock Exchange

Donahue-Stratton Co., grain merchants.*

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

Chamber of Commerce Members

Cargill Elevator Co., milling wheat.*
Froedtert Grain & Maltng Co., grain, millfeed.
Hallet & Carey Co., grain merchants.
Hiawatha Grain Co., screenings.*
Kellogg Co., John, grain merchants.*
McGuire Company, Arthur, shprs. b'wheat, m/wht.*
Scroggins Grain Co., grain merchants.*

NEW YORK, N. Y.

Produce Exchange Members

Kellogg Co., John, grain merchants.*

OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLA.

Winters Grain Co., country mlg. wheat-coarse gr.

OMAHA, NEBR.

Grain Exchange Members

Bartlett-Frazier Co., grain merchants.*
Bell-Trimble Co., recvrs. and shippers.*
Crowell Elevator Co., receivers, shippers.*
Updike Grain Corp., receivers & shippers.*

PAXTON, ILL.

Watson Grain Co., corn & oats brokers.*

PEORIA, ILL.

Board of Trade Members

Bowen Grain Co., H. D., grain commission.
Cole Grain Co., Geo. W., receivers and shippers.
Dewey & Sons, W. W., grain commission.*
Feltman Grain Co., C. H., grain commission.*
Luke Grain Co., grain commission.*
Miles, P. B. & C. O., grain commission.*
Turner Hudnut Grain Co., receivers and shippers.*

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Commercial Exchange Members

Markley, P. R., grain broker.*

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Members Grain and Hay Exchange

Rogers & Co., Geo. E., receivers, shippers.*

PONTIAC, ILL.

Balbach, Paul A., grain buyers, all markets.

ST. JOSEPH, MO.

Bartlett-Frazier Co., grain merchants.*
Kellogg Co., John, grain merchants.*

ST. LOUIS, MO.

Merchants Exchange Members

Langenberg Bros. Grain Co., grain commission.*
Morton & Co., grain commission.*
Nanson Commission Co., grain commission.*

SALINA, KANS.

Robinson Elev. Co., The, shippers & sellers.*
Smoot Grain Co., oper. Salina Terminal Elevator.*

SIDNEY, OHIO.

Wells Co., The J. E., wholesale grain.*

SIOUX CITY, IOWA.

Grain Exchange Members

Flanley Grain Co., also office at Omaha, Neb.*
Terminal Grain Corp., grain merchants.*

TOLEDO, OHIO.

Southworth & Co., E. L., consignments, futures.

WELLINGTON, KANS.

Wolcott & Lincoln, Inc., optrs. Wellington Term. Elvtr.*

WICHITA, KANS.

Board of Trade Members

Adair-Morton Grain Co., wheat, corn, oats, barley.
Craig Grain Co., wheat specialists, consignments.
Harold-Wallis Grain Co., milling wheat specialists.
Smith-McLinden Grain Co., wheat, corn, grains, feeds.
Wichita Terminal Elvtr. Co., gen'l elvtr. business.*

WINCHESTER, IND.

Goodrich Bros. Co., wholesale grain and seeds.*

Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated, a merger of Grain Dealers Journal (Est. 1898), American Elevator & Grain Trade (Est. 1882), Grain World (Est. 1928), and Price Current-Grain Reporter (Est. 1844). Published on the 2nd and 4th Wednesday of each month in the interest of progressive wholesalers in grain, feed, and field seed. 332 South La Salle Street, Chicago, Illinois, U. S. A. Price \$2.00 per year, 25c per copy. Entered as second class matter November 21, 1930, at the postoffice at Chicago, Ill., under the act of March 3, 1879. Vol. LXXIV. No. 3. February 13, 1935.

Use Universal Grain Code and Reduce Your Telegraph Tolls

Board of Trade
Members**KANSAS CITY**Board of Trade
Members**SIMONDS-SHIELDS-LONSDALE GRAIN CO.**

Kansas City, Mo.

Specializing in Southwestern Corn

Wire Us for Prices

Capacity 7,000,000 Bushels

D AVIS-NOLAND-MERRILL GRAIN CO.Board of Trade
Kansas City, Mo.

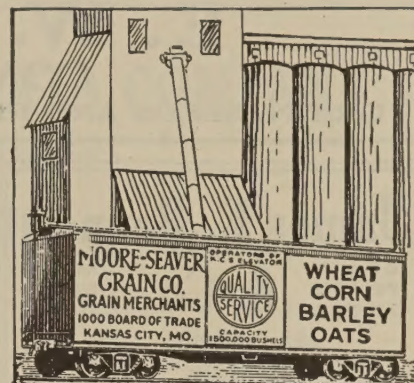
Operating

SANTA FE ELEVATOR "A"
10,200,000 BUSHELS

Modern Fireproof Storage



Ask for our bids on Wheat, Corn, Oats, Rye and Barley for shipment to Kansas City and the Gulf—Special Bin Storage Furnished at Regular Storage Rates.

WHEAT
and
OATS**NORRIS GRAIN CO.**

Operators—Norris Elevator—K. C., Mo.

CORN
and
BARLEY

When writing advertisers mention Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated. By so doing you help both yourself and the publication.

CONTINENTAL ELEVATOR Co.KANSAS CITY
OPERATING**Continental Elevator**

CAPACITY 2,500,000 BU.

WOLCOTT & LINCOLN

Incorporated

Operating Alton Elevator
CONSIGNMENTS

Future orders executed in all markets.

801-810 Bd. of Trade, Kansas City
Hutchinson, Kans. Salina, Kans.
Wichita, Kans. Dodge City, Kans.
Marysville, Kans. Wellington, Kans.

Corn Exchange
Members**BUFFALO**Corn Exchange
Members**J. G. McKILLEN, INC.**
RECEIVERSConsignments a Specialty
BUFFALO NEW YORK**American Elevator & Grain Company, Inc.**RECEIVERS, SHIPPERS AND ELEVATOR OPERATORS
CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED

Our System of Terminal Elevators, enables us to give prompt service and reliable quality on coarse grains, durums and protein milling wheats.

Grain & Feed Journals
Consolidated

The paper the Grain and Feed Dealer supports, because it supports the Grain and Feed Dealer.

Lewis Grain Corp.

A good firm to consign to

Corn—Oats—Soft Wheat—Barley

BUFFALO

NEW YORK

Wood Grain Corp.**CONSIGNMENTS — BROKERAGE**

BUFFALO, N. Y.

Board of Trade
Members**PEORIA**Board of Trade
Members**P. B. and C. C.**
MILES

Est. 1875—Inc. 1910
PEORIA, ILLINOIS
Handling Grain on Commission
Our Specialty

RECEIVERS GRAIN SHIPPERS

• W. W. DEWEY & SONS •

CONSIGN TO DEWEY

PEORIA**TURNER-HUDNUT**
GRAIN COMPANY

Receivers GRAIN Shippers
Pekin, Illinois

Board of Trade
Members**CHICAGO**Board of Trade
Members**LAMSON BROS. & CO.**

2200 Board of Trade

Established 1874

Chicago, Ill.

GRAIN - STOCKS
BONDS - COTTON
BUTTER - EGGS
PROVISIONS*"60 years of continuous service in the grain trade."***E. W. BAILEY & CO.**
COMMISSION MERCHANTS

GRAIN, SEEDS AND PROVISIONS

1142-44 Board of Trade, CHICAGO

James E. BennettGRAIN
PROV'NS
SUGAR**& Co.**STOCKS
BONDS
RUBBERMEMBERS
CHICAGO BOARD OF TRADE
AND ALL PRINCIPAL EXCHANGES

—PRIVATE WIRES—

*Ask for Bids***WHEAT, CORN, OATS
RYE, BARLEY, SEEDS****CONSIGNMENTS**and orders in Futures Solicited and
properly cared for in all Leading MarketsST. LOUIS KANSAS CITY
Merchants Exchange Board of TradeINDIANAPOLIS
717 Board of TradePEORIA CAIRO
11 Board of Trade 403 Board of Trade

332 So. La Salle St., Chicago

Rosenbaum Grain Corporation

332 SOUTH LA SALLE STREET

Cash
and Futures**CHICAGO, ILLINOIS**Private
Wires**Harris, Burrows
& Hicks**Siebel C. Harris
Mgr. Grain Department*We Specialize in*
Hedging and
Spreading Operations

Members Principal Exchanges

135 So. La Salle St.
Chicago

Minneapolis

St. Paul

CARHART CODE HARWOOD CO.**Grain Commission**

111 W. Jackson St. CHICAGO

CIPHER CODESWe carry the following cipher codes in stock:
Universal Grain Code, board cover...\$1.00
Robinsons Cipher Code, leather..... 2.50
Dowling's Grain Code..... 3.00
Miller's Code (1917), cloth..... 2.00
Cross Telegraphic Cipher (9th edition) 3.50
Peerless Export Grain Code.....85.00
A. B. C. Code, 5th Ed., with sup.....20.00
Baltimore, Export Cable Code.....15.00
Bentley's Complete Phrase Code.....10.00
Riverside Flour, Improved (6th Ed.)..12.50
Calpack Code (1923).....10.00
All prices are f. o. b. Chicago**GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS**
Consolidated

332 S. La Salle St. Chicago, Ill.

I have been a subscriber to your publication for many years and have received many valuable suggestions as well as some good advice.—Judson Co., by R. V. Judson, Detroit, Mich.

BARTLETT FRAZIER CO.
GRAIN MERCHANTS

Receivers—Buyers—Shippers—Exporters

111 W. JACKSON ST., CHICAGO

JOHN KELLOGG COMPANY
GRAIN MERCHANTS**CHICAGO**

Branch Offices

Minneapolis

St. Joseph, Mo.

New York

Operating Elevators at:

Chicago, Ill. Minneapolis, Minn.

Savanna, Ill. St. Joseph, Mo.

Schneider, Ind.

Depot Harbor, Ont.

Board of Trade
Members**CHICAGO**Board of Trade
Members*Ship Your Grain or Seeds and Send Your Orders to***J. H. DOLE & COMPANY****RECEIVERS and COMMISSION MERCHANTS****CHICAGO PEORIA ST. LOUIS****Clark's Car Load
Grain Tables**

Eighth edition, extended to show bushels in largest carloads, shows the following range of reductions of pounds to bushels by fifty pound breaks.

20,000	to	129,950 lbs.	to	bushels of	32 lbs.
20,000	"	74,950	"	"	" 34 "
20,000	"	118,950	"	"	" 48 "
20,000	"	140,950	"	"	" 56 "
20,000	"	140,950	"	"	" 60 "

Pounds in red ink; bushels in black, 48 pages. Linen ledger paper reinforced, bound in keratol with marginal index. Weight, 8 oz.

Price \$2.50 at Chicago

GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS
Consolidated

332 So. La Salle St., Chicago

THE QUAKER OATS COMPANY**BUYERS OF****Oats Corn Wheat Barley**

Cedar Rapids,
Ia.

Ft. Dodge,
Ia.

Akron,
Ohio

St. Joseph,
Mo.

CHICAGO, ILLINOISChamber of Commerce
Members**MINNEAPOLIS**Chamber of Commerce
Members**CARGILL**

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

Country Offices
Devils Lake, N. D.; Sioux Falls, S. D.;
Williston, N. D.; Fairmont, Minn.; Hastings,
Neb.; Marshall, Minn.; Lincoln, Neb.

Terminal Offices
Duluth, Milwaukee, Green Bay, New York,
Omaha, Chicago, Toledo, Buffalo, Albany,
Portland, Ore.; Cedar Rapids, Iowa; Boston,
Winnipeg, Man.; Montreal, Que.

HALLET & CAREY CO.**Grain Merchants**

Minneapolis Duluth Winnipeg

RECEIVERS, SHIPPERS AND BROKERS**THE EARLY & DANIEL CO.****RECEIVERS & SHIPPERS**

CINCINNATI, OHIO

STORAGE CAPACITY 2,500,000 BUSHELS

Crowell Elevator Co.

OMAHA, NEBR.

Federal Bonded Warehouse
Capacity 1,200,000 Bushels

Over 60 Years' Continuous Service

ENID TERMINAL ELEV. CO.

ENID, OKLA.

Total Storage 2,000,000 bus.

Milling Wheat a Specialty

E. H. BEER & CO., INC.

Successors to

Chas. England & Co., Inc.

GRAIN—HAY—SEEDS

Commission Merchants

308-310 Chamber of Commerce, Baltimore

**LANGENBERG BROS. GRAIN
COMPANY**

Established 1877

ST. LOUIS NEW ORLEANS

Nanson Commission Co.

Grain—Hay—Seeds

202 Merchants Exchange Bldg.

ST. LOUIS, MO.

There is no better time to advertise than the present. Better start before your competitor. Write the JOURNAL today.

Your Message

Let the Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated your message bear, To progressive grain and feed dealers everywhere.

GRAIN ELEVATOR BUILDERS

HORNER & WYATT *Engineers*

Designers of Grain Elevators
and Feed Mills

Power Problems a Specialty

470 BOARD OF TRADE KANSAS CITY, MO.

ZELNY Thermometer System *Protects Your Grain*

Estimates cheerfully given.
Write us for catalog No. 6.

Zelny Thermometer Co.

542 S. DEARBORN ST.

CHICAGO, ILL.



Santa Fe Elevator "A"

Kansas City, Kans.

Capacity
10,500,000 Bushels

JOHN S. METCALF CO.

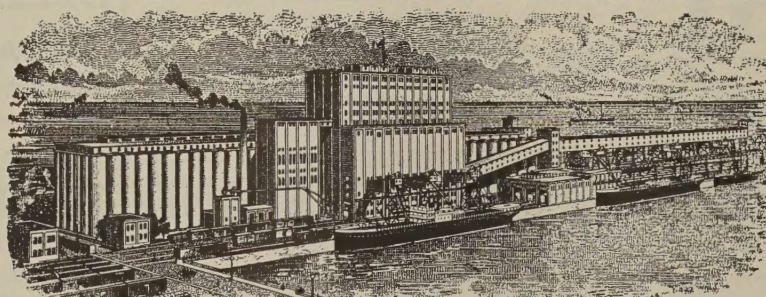
Grain Elevator Engineers and Constructors

105 W. Adams St., Chicago

460 St. Helen St., Montreal

12-15 Dartmouth Street, London, England

837 W. Hastings St., Vancouver, B. C.



Capacity
5,000,000
Bushels

Equipped with
Four Stewart
Link-Belt
Grain Car
Unloaders

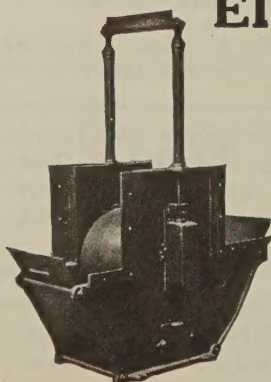
PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD ELEVATOR AT BALTIMORE

JAMES STEWART CORPORATION ENGINEERS AND CONTRACTORS

W. R. SINKS,
PRESIDENT
Phone Harrison 8884

FISHER BUILDING—343 S. DEARBORN ST., CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

H. G. ONSTAD
VICE-PRES.-GEN'L MGR.



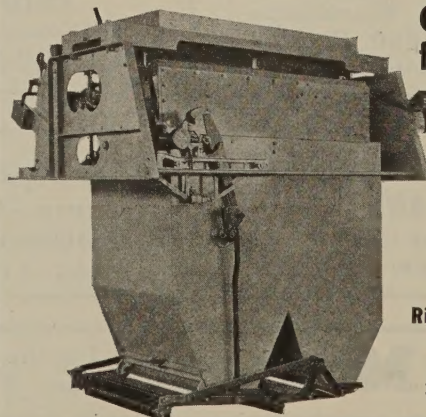
Elevator Boot

Ball Bearing, Low Intake, Non-chokeable, Automatic Takeups, 20" Diameter Pulley, Large Capacity.

*Use Rubber Covered Cup
Belt—It Pays*

**WHITE ★ STAR ★
COMPANY**
Wichita, Kansas

Headquarters for
GOOD ELEVATOR EQUIPMENT



GET PAID for all the Grain You Ship!

THE NEW
RICHARDSON

Weights and records
every pound.

Get the facts

Richardson Scale Company

Factory: Clifton, N. J.
and

37 W. Van Buren Street
Chicago, Ill.

GRAIN ELEVATOR BUILDERS

CONCRETE

CONSTRUCTION OF
Grain Elevators—Feed Mills—
Flour Mills—Coal Pockets
RYAN CONSTRUCTION CO.
503 Keeline Bldg. Omaha, Neb.

Carl Younglove
is now associated with
W. A. KLINGER, INC.
SIOUX CITY, IOWA
Builders of Grain Elevators,
Wood or Concrete Construction

WE SPECIALIZE

in Modernizing Country Elevators
Our recommendations will cost you nothing. When do you wish us to submit estimates on remodeling your grain-handling facilities?
THE VAN NESS CONSTRUCTION CO.
Grain Exchange Omaha, Neb.

**ONE OF THE
MOST USELESS
THINGS *in* THIS
WORLD *is***

**THAT PART OF
A CARELESS
MAN THAT HE
LEAVES IN A
PIECE OF MACH-
INERY - -**

NATIONAL SAFETY COUNCIL

I have taken the Journals for a good many years and always found it interesting and helpful.—Allen A. Breed, Milwaukee, Wis.

CALUMET Elevator Cups

Large Capacity

Can be used continuous, or for replacement of other buckets. If used continuous will double capacity. No backlegging, will operate at wide variation of speeds, and can be used around very small head pulleys. In use in many large elevators and feed plants.

Protected by U. S. and Foreign Patents.

Write for information and prices

B. I. Weller

Sole Manufacturer

327 S. La Salle St.

Chicago, Ill.

T. E. IBBERSON CO. GRAIN ELEVATOR BUILDERS

Feed Mills Coal Plants
Repairing and Remodeling

MINNEAPOLIS

MINNESOTA

Cover's Dust Protector

Rubber Protector, \$2.00
Sent postpaid on receipt of price; or on trial to responsible parties. Has automatic valve and fine sponge.

H. S. COVER
Box 404 South Bend, Ind.



We are very well pleased with your publication. We find it worth our while to read it.—Greybull Elvtr. Co., Paul B. Hughes, sec'y-treas., Greybull, Wyo.

The Mill Mutuals

**Stronger Than Ever
By Every Test**

Millers National Insurance Company
Chicago

Michigan Millers Mutual Fire Insurance Company
Lansing

Millers Mutual Fire Insurance Association
Alton

Mill Owners Mutual Fire Insurance Company
Des Moines

Grain Dealers National Mutual Fire Insurance Co.
Indianapolis

Pennsylvania Millers Mutual Fire Insurance Company
Wilkes-Barre

Millers Mutual Fire Insurance Company
Harrisburg

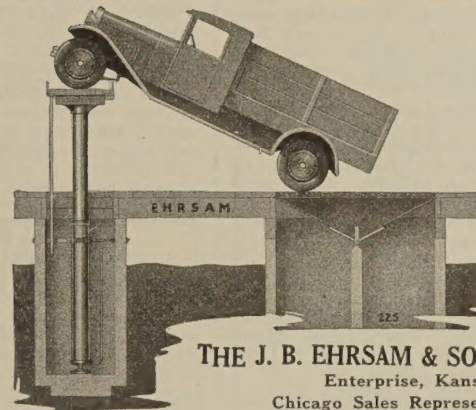
Millers Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Texas
Fort Worth

Western Millers Mutual Fire Insurance Company
Kansas City

National Retailers Mutual Insurance Company
Chicago

Mutual Fire Prevention Bureau

230 EAST OHIO STREET CHICAGO, ILLINOIS



**EHR SAM
Pneumatic
Dump—**

Fast, Safe,
Dependable.

Everything
for the
Country
and Term-
inal Ele-
vator.

THE J. B. EHR SAM & SONS MFG. CO.

Enterprise, Kansas

Chicago Sales Representative:
W. H. Kent, 431 So. Dearborn St.

Handle With Care

Handle high-priced grain carefully—and efficiently. This can be best done with SUPERIOR Elevator Cups—the finest made . . . We guarantee they will increase capacity.

Send for Booklet

K. I. Willis Corporation

MOLINE, ILLINOIS

Sole Makers of



**SUPERIOR ELEVATOR
CUPS**

(Patented)

Wanted and For Sale

The rate for advertisements in this department is 25 cents per type line, each insertion

ELEVATORS FOR SALE

OHIO—30,000 bus. elevator and coal business for sale; good location; doing good business. Write W. H. Hill, Oakwood, Ohio.

OKLAHOMA—Elevator, flour, feed, coal, oil, gas and grease business for sale; money making business. C. C. Stephens, Walters, Okla.

On the other end of the Journals "Wanted—For Sale" columns you will find 9,000 grain dealers anxious to know what you have for them.

WESTERN IOWA—Two elevators for sale, priced right; on main line C. B. & Q. Write 74B1, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Illinois.

Whenever there is a real opportunity of interest to the grain trade, it is usually registered in the "Wanted—For Sale" columns of the Journal.

OKLAHOMA—12,000 bus. elevator and large warehouse for sale, located in eastern Oklahoma. For information write Mrs. A. J. Hargrave, Broken Arrow, Okla.

KANSAS Elevator practically sold after three insertions. Here's what the advertiser writes: "We enclose check for three insertions of our ad. We have had more than a dozen inquiries from our ad and believe that we will be able to effect a sale." This proves conclusively the value of a Journal Want-Ad.

TEXAS—Two grain elevators in same town for sale; one fireproof, 75,000 bus. capacity bulk grain; one iron clad frame, 30,000 bulk capacity; each has large warehouse; Richardson scale (automatic); Invincible clipper, No. 6; new feed grinder; No. 4 Joliet corn sheller; everything equipped with motor power; only elevators in town; best oat producing country in state; will sell for half value and give terms. Smith Grain Co., Gatesville, Tex.

BARGAIN IF TAKEN AT ONCE—Some one is always looking for an elevator at a good grain point and reads these ads just like you're doing now, so if you wish to dispose of your present property, enlarge your present interests, or embark in the grain business, USE these columns to your best advantage just as others are doing. WE WILL assist you in the composition of copy free. We are in business to be of service to YOU. There is no wrong time to put an ad in the columns of the Journal. TRY IT.

ELEVATORS WANTED

IF YOU DO NOT find the elevator you want advertised, place your wants in the "Elevators Wanted" section and you will receive full particulars regarding many desirable properties not yet advertised.

FLOUR MILL WANTED

2,500 TO 3,000-BBL. FLOUR Mill wanted; must be modern. Send full details and price, with and without real estate. Address 74C2, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

ILLINOIS—Attrition mill with grain storage, salt, tankage and commercial feed trade, located at Yates City for sale. First class mill in splendid condition and a money maker. Write Fred B. Taylor, Yates City, Ill.

WHATEVER your business may be, it will find a ready market if advertised in the "Business Opportunities" columns of GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS, Chicago. 9,800 grain men look to these columns twice each month for real opportunities.

SITUATION WANTED

SITUATION WANTED by feed man experienced in all departments. Would appreciate exchange of correspondence. Write 74C12, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

HELP WANTED

EXPERIENCED GRAIN, bean, feed and elevator man wanted. One that can keep an elevator clean and handle the machinery. Port Huron Storage & Bean Co., Port Huron, Mich.

SEEDS FOR SALE

NOW IS THE TIME to get your farmers started right by planting oats that make both dealer and farmer money. Samples and prices on request. Metamora Elvtr Co., Metamora, O.

WANT ADS WORK WONDERS

They sell elevators, find help and partners, secure machines and engines which you want, sell those for which you have no further use, and perform a myriad of kindred services for shrewd people who use them regularly. READ and USE THEM.

SAMPLE ENVELOPES

SAMPLE ENVELOPES—SPEAR SAFETY—for mailing samples of grain, feed and seed. Made of heavy kraft paper, strong and durable; size 4½x7 inches. Have limited supply to sell at \$2.35 per hundred or 500, \$10.00 plus postage. Sample mailed on request. Grain & Feed Journals, 332 S. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

Bargain Sale in Soiled and Shelf Worn

Books

Two Railroad Claim Books for overcharge in freight or weight. Each book contains 100 original and 100 duplicate blanks with two-page index and four sheets of carbon; slightly soiled. Very special at \$1.25 and postage. Order "Special 411-E."

Memo of Agreement—Grain contracts for contracting grain and seed from farmers; is extensively used by grain dealers to avoid taking chances with verbal contracts. Originals are printed on bond paper, machine perforated so they may be easily removed; duplicates are also on bond paper. Check bound, 50 sets to a book with two pieces of carbon paper. Order by name, special price 75 cents to close out.

Gold Bricks of Speculation, a study of speculation and its counterfeits and an expose of the methods of bucketshop and "Get-Rich-Quick" swindles. We have a few of these interesting books soiled from display, written by John Hill, Jr., of the Chicago Board of Trade, which we will send on receipt of \$1.00 each and postage to carry. Weight 4 lbs. Order "Gold Bricks of Speculation Special." All prices are f. o. b. Chicago.

GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS Consolidated

332 South La Salle St.

Chicago, Ill.

What have you?

FOR SALE
An Elevator
Machinery
Seeds

Do you want?

An Elevator
Machinery
Position
Partner
Seeds
Help

Grain & Feed Journals

CONSOLIDATED
CHICAGO, ILL.

readers who would like to know. Tell them thru a "For Sale & Want" Ad. Costs 25 cents per type line.

Modern Methods

GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS CONSOLIDATED

332 So. La Salle St., Chicago

Gentlemen:—In order to keep posted on modern methods of elevator management, I wish to receive the *Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated* semi-monthly. Enclosed find Two Dollars.

Name of Firm.....

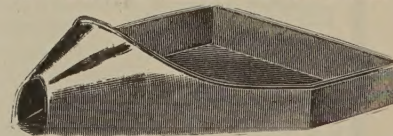
Capacity of Elevator

Post Office.....

.....bushels

State.....

SAMPLE PANS



Made of sheet aluminum, formed by bending, reinforced around top edge with copper wire. Strong, light, durable. The dull, non-reflecting surface of the metal will not rust or tarnish; assists users to judge of the color and to detect impurities.

Grain Size, 2½ x 12 x 16½", \$2.00 at Chicago.
Seed Size, 1½ x 9 x 11", \$1.65 at Chicago.

GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS
CONSOLIDATED
332 So. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

MACHINES FOR SALE

HALF TON Feed Mixer cheap for cash. 7325, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

HAMMER MILL—30 to 40-h.p. almost new. 7324, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

CORN CRUSHER & Feeder—used short time; like new. 7321 Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago.

ONE NO. 1821 CARTER Disc Separator for sale in good condition. Box 104, Kansas City, Mo.

FEED MIXER—One ton—guaranteed good running order; has motor; feeds at floor level. 7323, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

CRACKED CORN machine—grader, aspirator; used very little; polishes, ton per hr. Write 7327, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

ONE BAUER HAMMER mill for sale, direct driven, 60-h.p., Fairbanks ball bearing motor, good as new. Write Bader & Co., Vermont, Ill.

FOR QUICK SALE—1 B & L 3 pr. high 9x18 stands; 1 N & M 2 pr. high 9x24 stands; 1 N & M meal drier, Puritan Mfg. Co., Omaha, Neb.

10-H.P. FAIRBANKS MORSE diesel engine for sale; one Barnard & Leas grain cleaner; one clipper iron clad corn crusher, new; other elevator equipment. Mrs. Isaac Reed, Argos, Ind.

REAL BARGAIN—Jay Bee hammer mill equipped with 50-hp. electric motor for sale; Homer Automatic separator; Puritan dust collector. All in A-1 running condition; will accept part cash and terms or note for balance. Write 74C4, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—Grain Dealers who are contemplating installing new machinery to use the "Machines Wanted" columns of **GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS** in securing prices and estimate of machines for sale. We can save you money. More than value received.

NEW AND REBUILT MACHINERY

1 Vita Cereal Mill; 1 N&M 3 Roll Mill; 9x18 3 pr. high N&M Roll. Some belt driven attrition mills; cold molasses mixer; 99% new corn cutter; corn cutter; grader and sacker; corn cracker and polisher; cob crushers; Union Iron Works corn sheller; pulleys; shafting; hangers; elevators; 1,000 lb. Eureka mixer; scales; water wheels; No. 9 clipper cleaner; No. 3 Monitor cleaner; No. 6 tri-screen Invincible receiving separator; a Clark power shovel; 25 bbl. Midget mill; 1 4 bu. Richardson receiving scale; 1 Blue Print Machine. A. D. Hughes Co., Wayland, Mich.

MACHINES FOR SALE

ROLLER MILL 9x12 Monarch; 3 pr. high. Write 7322 Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

60-H.P. NO. 3 Gruendler Hammer Mill. A-1 condition, 7323 Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago.

HOLT OATS HULLER and V-Drive—guaranteed. 7326, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago.

BARGAINS—2 dbl. 9x24 Allis latest type; 4 dbl. 9x18 Allis high caliper; 5 dbl. 7x18 Nordykes good; 3 dbl. 7x18 Case fine; 10 dbl. 6x18 Case fine; 3 9x18 Richmond high caliper; 2 Fraser sifters, 6 sec., 200 bbls.; 4 Plainsifters, 6 and 8 Sec. p 2 Wolf Level, 8 Sec.; 1 Bessemer Semi Diesel 80-h.p. new; 1 Bessemer Semi Diesel 120-h.p. new; 1 Winton full diesel 57-h.p. very fine; 1 60-h.p. Anderson semi-diesel; 1 45-h.p. Primm, excellent condition; reels, purifiers, packers, scourers, hammer and steel plate mills of every description. Write W. B. Worley, Hillsboro, Ohio.

MACHINES WANTED

ONE GOOD USED Corn Cob Crusher wanted. Write Nappanee Milling Co., Nappanee, Ind.

USED TRUCK DUMP wanted. Must be in good condition. Give price and description. Write 74C13, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

ENGINES FOR SALE

BOLINDERS DIESEL engines for sale; 20 sizes; from 6-h.p. to 400-h.p. Have a few used engines with factory guarantee. Bolinders Co., 33 Rector St., New York, N. Y.

ANY KIND, ANY SIZE, Any Price engine, which is not in use, and which you wish to sell, will find many ready buyers if advertised in the "Engines For Sale" column of **GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS**. Try it.

MOTORS FOR SALE

MOTORS—Bankrupt stock at lowest prices. 7328, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago.

MOTORS, REPAIRING and rewinding, rebuilt motors at reasonable prices. W. J. Meschberger Elevator & Repairing Co., 820 Forest Ave., Fort Wayne, Indiana.

DYNAMOS AND MOTORS WANTED—Buyers and this equipment are reached in largest numbers and at the least expense through the use of the "DYNAMO-MOTORS" columns of Grain & Feed Journals—the medium for power bargains.

Railroad Claim Books

require little of your time for filing, and contain spaces for all the necessary information in the order which assure prompt attention on the part of the claim agent. They increase and hasten your return by helping you to prove your claims and by helping the claim agent to justify payment.

A is for Loss of Weight in Transit Claims.

B—Loss in Market Value Due to Delay in Transit.

C—Loss in Quality Due to Delay in Transit.

D—Loss in Market Value Due to Delay in Furnishing Cars.

E—Overcharge in Freight or Weight.

These claim blanks are printed on bond paper, bound in book form, each book containing 100 originals and 100 duplicates, a two-page index, instructions and summary showing just which claims have not been paid, and four sheets of carbon.

The five forms are well bound in three books, as follows:

411-A contains 100 sets all Form A. Price, \$2.00. Weight 3 lbs.

411-E contains 100 sets all Form E. Price, \$2.00.

411-5 contains 60 sets Form A, 10 Form B, 10 Form C, 10 Form D and 10 Form E. Price, \$2.00.

Grain & Feed Journals
CONSOLIDATED

332 South La Salle St. Chicago, Ill.

Shippers' Certificate of Weight

for use in advising receivers of the amount and grade of grain loaded into a car. Especially adapted for filing claims for Loss of Weight in Transit. Each certificate gives: "Kind of scale used; Station; Car Number and Initials; Shipper's Name;—lbs. equal to—bus. of No. —; Date scales were tested and by whom; car thoroughly examined and found to be in good condition and properly sealed when delivered to the ——— R. R. Co.; Seal Record, name and number, sides and ends; marked capacity of car; date; name of the weigher." On back is a form for recording the weight of each draught.

Printed and numbered in duplicate. Originals on Goldenrod Bond; duplicates on tough pink manila in two colors of ink. Well bound with heavy hinged pressboard covers. 75 originals, 75 duplicates and four sheets of carbon paper. Size 4½ x 4¾ inches. Weight 11 ozs.

Order No. 89 SWC.

Price \$1.00, plus postage.

Grain & Feed Journals
CONSOLIDATED

332 So. La Salle St., Chicago

Scale and Credit Tickets

Form 51 Duplicating contains 100 leaves of white bond paper, each leaf bearing five tickets like one illustrated here-with, machine perforated for easy removal, and 100 leaves of yellow post office paper, each leaf bearing five duplicates which remain in the book. Also 4 sheets of No. 1 carbon. Size of book 5½x13¾ inches, check bound, well printed. Each leaf is one ticket wide and five tickets deep.

Order 51 Duplicating 500 tickets. Price, \$1.00, plus postage. Weight, 1¾ lbs.

Cash with order for twelve books earns 10% discount.

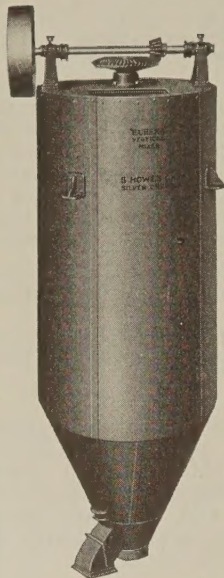
Send all orders to

Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated
332 So. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

No. _____	_____ 19 _____
Load of _____	
From _____	
To _____	
Gross _____ lbs.	\$ _____ 100 Due to
Tare _____ lbs.	_____ or Order.
Net _____ lbs.	
Net _____ bus. _____ lbs.	Weigher.

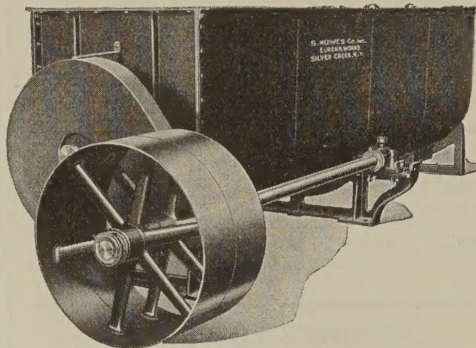
(Three-Fourths Actual Size)

wherever feeds are mixed **EUREKA** *mixers are used*

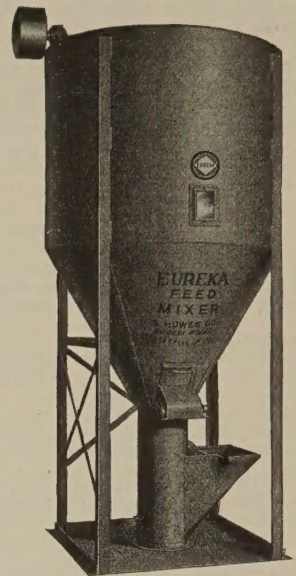


Eureka Vertical Mixers
7 sizes: 500 to 4000 lbs.

The complete line of Eureka mixers includes 9 distinct types in more than 30 sizes and in styles to meet every requirement of large or small mixing plants. Eureka mixers excel in perfect, thorough mixing at the lowest cost, and their inbuilt quality is reflected by years of trouble-free operation and lasting satisfaction.



Eureka Horizontal Batch Mixers
9 sizes: 500 to 6000 lbs.



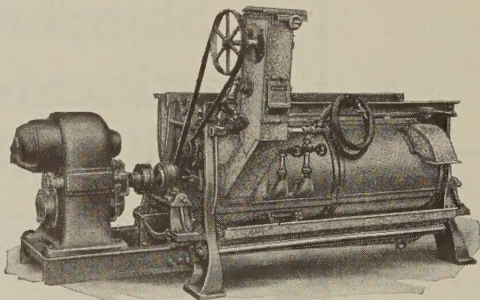
Eureka Junior Mixers
2 sizes: 1000 lb.-2000 lb.



S. HOWES CO., Inc.
SILVER CREEK, N. Y.



A MODERN NEED



WOLF VARIABLE-SPEED

The new Wolf Washer has a number of valuable features never previously included in washing equipment.

WHEAT WASHERS

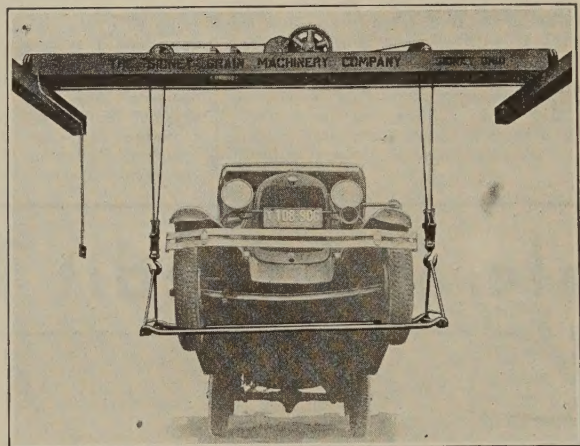
Elevator operators whose experience has proven the advantages of washing wheat and grain, will find greater profitable performance in the new Wolf Variable-Speed Wheat Washer. It thoroughly removes smut and various filth, paving the way to better markets.

Write for full details of this profitable machine.

THE WOLF COMPANY

65 Commerce Street

Chambersburg, Pa.



SIDNEY TRAVELING TRUCK DUMP

designed for your driveway
with
special geared motor unit and push button control.

**STURDY
SILENT
FAST**

Send for descriptive literature.

THE SIDNEY GRAIN MACHINERY COMPANY
SIDNEY, OHIO

GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS

CONSOLIDATED
INCORPORATED

332 S. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill., U.S.A.
Charles S. Clark, Manager

A merger of
GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL
Established 1898

AMERICAN ELEVATOR & GRAIN TRADE
Established 1882

THE GRAIN WORLD
Established 1928

PRICE CURRENT-GRAIN REPORTER
Established 1844

Published on the second and fourth Wednesdays of each month in the interests of better business methods for progressive wholesale dealers in grain, feed and field seeds. It is the champion of improved mechanical equipment for facilitating and expediting the handling, grinding and improvement of grain, feeds and seeds.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES to United States and countries within the 8th Postal Zone, semi-monthly, one year, cash with order, \$2.00; single copy current issue, 25c.

To Canada and Foreign Countries, prepaid, one year, \$3.00.

THE ADVERTISING value of the Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated as a medium for reaching progressive grain, feed and field seed dealers and elevator operators is unquestioned. The character and number of firms advertising in each number tell of its worth.

Advertisements of meritorious grain elevator and feed grinding machinery and of responsible firms who seek to serve grain, feed and field seed dealers are solicited. We will not knowingly permit our pages to be used by irresponsible firms for advertising a fake or a swindle.

LETTERS on subjects of interest to those engaged in the grain, feed and field seed trades, news items, reports on crops, grain movements, new grain firms, new grain elevators, contemplated improvements, grain receipts, shipments, and cars leaking grain in transit, are always welcome. Let us hear from you.

QUERIES for grain trade information not found in the Journal are invited. The service is free.

CHICAGO, ILL., FEBRUARY 13, 1935

RAISING your own bid for grain serves to convince growers you are not disposed to pay all you can afford unless they chisel your posted price.

COUNTRY SHIPPERS holding winter shelled corn are watching the market closely and planning to ship it all before the germinating season arrives.

FEED DEALERS who take a mortgage on a flock of chickens may have a good legal document, but when it comes to identifying the property, there's the rub.

A CAREFUL auditing of grain shipper's account of sales often traces some unexpected losses to carrier's dereliction. Just claims properly authenticated are generally paid.

IF THE RAILROADS, our greatest taxpayers, are to survive, they must meet truck competition with lower rates and prompter deliveries. So long as the public provides rights of ways for the truckers, almost without charge, the irresponsible nomads of the concrete slab will cut into the business of both the railroads and the established merchants.

THE GOVERNMENT, as mortgagee, will become owner of much corn under its 55-cent loan, should the market value sink to its former value under a Supreme Court decision revoking the presidential dollar devaluation.

THE LATEST brainchild of the Washington bureaucracy is a division of the United States into 17 sections each to have its own farm contract with the government for acreage reduction. In other words, our present difficulties are to be multiplied 17 times by 17 varieties of regimentation.

ONE of the questionable benefits of the artificial price level due to A. A. A. crop reduction is the importation of noxious weed seeds mixed with grain and feed from abroad. Rumor has it that the rats of Poland are responsible for the mixture of much objectionable matter with the rye exported.

FEED CODE drafters confess to that tired feeling. They have waited long for the NRA to allow a proper basis of replacement costs in the code, and in vain. It is to be regretted that those who gave so unselfishly of their time in an endeavor to draft a code satisfactory to the NRA are not to be rewarded.

NEBRASKA could not wait to hear from the U. S. Supreme Court on the gold clause, so the state legislature hurried to outlaw gold clauses in both private and public contracts. The new law invalidating such clauses will no doubt have to receive the approval of the courts before general acceptance.

COUNTRY ELEVATOR operators who canvass their farmer patrons carefully and learn their field seed needs should have a profitable seed business this spring and much larger grain receipts next fall. Reduced acreages demand the use of heavy, plump, clean seeds of pure variety and the higher market prices for all grain fully justifies its exclusive use.

FEED MIXERS along the Eastern seaboard have a legitimate grievance against governmental policies that are enabling foreigners to supply retailers of feeds at prices with which the domestic manufacturer of feeds can not compete. Neither is it beneficial to the domestic producer of farm crops such as wheat to have Brazilian bran undersell the Western product in interior Pennsylvania cities.

SHRINKAGE of the open interest in wheat futures on the Chicago Board of Trade from 133,452,000 late in November to a bare 100,000,000 bus. Feb. 11 reflects the fear investors have of political interference with the farmers' market. All three branches of the Washington government are contributing to the uncertainty. Congress is considering hampering the exchanges by enacting a commodity exchange bill, the executive department's bureaucracy is planning AAA amendments affecting marketing and last, but not least, the Supreme Court is about to render a decision on the validity of legislation on gold. If these uncertainties were removed buyers would flock back into the market and the price would rise, to the lasting benefit of the producer. Repeal of the government inspired processing tax would boost the price of wheat 30 cents in 6 days.

THE MORE complicated the more technical the more numerous' the rules governing the grading of grain the more difficult it is for the grain shippers to prepare their grains so as to command its real value.

DICTATORS of our agricultural activities would render real help to grain growers of North America if they would refrain from restricting production of any crop or pegging prices and apply themselves to the development of our export trade and the maintenance of free and open markets for all farm products. Regulating or driving buyers out of any markets has never helped either producer or consumer.

COUNTRY ELEVATOR operators who buy field seeds from and sell to farmers often get depressed by large stocks which move slowly, so bid way down for any seed offered by the patrons, and by their bearish tactics depress the market value of their own stocks. It would be more diplomatic to have full bins or large purchases on the way when market is weak so you could not handle more seed to advantage just at present.

GOVERNMENT interference thru the Jones-Costigan amendment of the Agricultural Adjustment Act under which the government is paying for the destruction of 8,000,000 tons of sugar cane is depriving feeders of farm stock of the molasses by-product; and now the unwillingness of the AAA to adjust the allowance for distribution is preventing the conversion into 250,000,000 gallons of molasses badly needed in feeds.

ACCIDENTS IN country elevators are not nearly so numerous as in years gone by, but still too numerous and many of them could be prevented. Two preventable accidents are reported in Iowa news this number. One due to the breaking of a freight elevator cable, and the other due to the slipping of a ladder which was not provided with steel points on the bottom ends. Alert employees often correct defective equipment and reduce the hazards of their employment.

THIEVES CONTINUE to help themselves to the contents of elevator offices and of late some of them have been stealing clover seed, alfalfa and beans. In fact, nine news items in this number tell of the robbery of grain offices of radios, adding machines, typewriters, check protectors and anything else of value that is portable. It is very evident that grain elevator offices must be more securely protected from midnight marauders if owners are to enjoy the use of their property.

TRAP DOORS over elevator dump sinks have caused so many disastrous accidents to patrons and operators, no one thinks of building a new house without installing steel grating strong enough to sustain any truck load. One Illinois concern is now being sued for \$20,000 damages because of an accident resulting from what the plaintiff alleges was careless handling of trap doors. Equipment which endangers the lives or limbs of either employees or patrons, is far too expensive to be tolerated around a grain elevator. Heavy grating not only reduces labor necessary to receiving grain, but it also reduces the hazards of that operation.

SELF-GOVERNMENT by the exchanges rather than a legislative strait-jacket is favored by the Chairman of the Senate com'ite on agriculture, who seems to speak from a real knowledge of the operations of the cotton exchanges. Likewise could the conduct of business on the grain exchanges be left to the com'ites entrusted with the duty of policing operations. The Senator from South Carolina rightly observes that statutes once enacted are too inflexible to meet changing circumstances.

THE NEED OF protecting check books and business records from meddling visitors was again emphasized by the disappearance of twenty-seven blank checks from the check book of a Minnesota elevator company, which was discovered only when forged checks that had been cashed at distant points turned up. If the elevator operators would protect their records they would not be altered to the disadvantage of their owner and their forged checks would not be presented for cashing to their friends.

LEGISLATURES IN so many states are now in session, grain dealers, especially in unorganized states, owe it to themselves to keep a sharp lookout so that bills antagonistic to their business interests may not be introduced and passed without their knowledge. In organized states the secretaries of the grain dealers' associations as a rule keep a vigilant watch for legislation which will make it more difficult for the grain merchant to conduct his business or force him to engage in collecting debts for lazy landlords.

SAVED FIVE perfectly good elevators, according to news paragraphs in this number. Employes of elevator companies through their vigilance recently saved two grain handling plants in Oklahoma, one in Wisconsin, one in Nebraska, one in Illinois and one in North Dakota. The impression prevailed years ago that whenever a grain elevator caught fire it was doomed, but the quick work of the employes of some elevators surely have saved a number of elevators every year, and the last few weeks are no exception.

ROBBERS SEEM recently to have developed an unusual weakness for breaking into country grain elevator offices and stealing radios, adding machines, typewriters, check protectors and any other portable property which they think could be sold at the next station. So it is most important to keep all such equipment securely locked in a private office. In Michigan two robbers who made away with fourteen bags of beans, were arrested and finally confessed. Greater vigilance would serve to check the activities of these night prowlers.

INCENDIARISM is one of the most detestable of modern crimes, and no one has any patience or toleration for the pyro-maniac who sets fire to another's property. As a rule every one having any knowledge of the fire is always anxious to help prove the guilt of the "fire bug." Everyone seems to appreciate that if those guilty of burning the property of others are permitted to go free, their own property or place of business may be the next to smoulder. It is fortunate indeed for property owners generally that every person has such complete contempt for persons guilty of incendiarism.

AN ELECTRIC LIGHT bulb which was not guarded as fire insurance rules require, set fire to a Nebraska receiving pit recently, again proving that electric bulbs do give off more heat than users credit them with doing. Not only do portable lights need to be connected through extra heavy insulated cord, but also protected from contacting combustible material by means of a wire cage.

Code Assessments on Side Lines

Evidently the National Industrial Recovery Board is laboring under the delusion that country elevator operators are opulent capitalists, for just as soon as the small assessment for each elevator was announced by the National Code Authority for the Country Elevator Industry the NIRB gave the Code Authority for Solid Fuel the privilege of assessing all coal dealers even tho coal constituted a small percentage of their business.

Then some other spell binder gained the Board's attention and lo and behold it issued X-131 authorizing the assessment of all retailers on the total amount of their sales regardless of whether side lines comprised a small or a large percentage of their business. Since then elevator men generally have been holding their breath and wondering what will come next. Some elevator operators have paid the coal assessment but under protest.

It would seem the part of discretion to await the clearing of the conflicting orders before making any payments on sideline business. The Code Authority for the Country Elevator Industry is continuing its protests against the unfair overlapping orders which are confusing the elevator operators generally, so they can hardly be blamed for delaying payments account side lines until the perplexing problem is clarified.

Can Lawmaker Destroy Farmers' Right to Contract?

In view of the fact that delivery of the goods purchased closes a sale, and that the time of payment is secondary, the attempt by Kansas solons to declare deferred payment contracts storage contracts appears ridiculous to anyone familiar with law.

The bill just introduced in the Kansas legislature declares that when the price is to be determined later "such grain shall be considered stored grain." Under the contract the buyer owns the grain yet the legislature assumes power to deny ownership. It seems clear that the legislature has no such power to impair a private contract; and good authority is of opinion that the law if enacted will be held unconstitutional.

It is the purpose of contracts to define the rights of the parties thereto. We see this in the conditional sales contracts used in the installment selling of real estate, automobiles, furniture and merchandise of every description whereby the seller can retake the property if not paid for. Without the conditional clause the buyer becomes owner, just as the grain dealer becomes owner of the deferred payment grain on delivery to him. Nothing in the contract empowers the farmer to demand back the grain he hauled to the elevator; and all the fulminations

of the Kansas lawmaking tyros to the contrary the deferred payment of grain contract is one of sale and not of storage.

The lawmakers might with equal unfairness deny the grain grower the right to enter into any contracts.

Many Grain Elevator Improvements

The great number of improvements being made in mechanical facilities for storing, clearing and handling grain and noticed in this number give conclusive proof that the majority of country grain merchants have faith in the security of their future business regardless of what the politicians may say or do. While we have made no special effort to collect such news, we find an unusual number of improvement items in all the state departments of our news, so it is evident that the grain dealers feel confident of bountiful crops to fill their empty bins.

One of the commonest improvements is the installation of 20-ton truck scales to displace the small capacity scales installed before the advent of heavy trucks. Improved manlifts give evidence of greater care for human life. And the installation of oil and gasoline engines, as well as anti-friction bearings and high grade lubricants show that many dealers are giving careful consideration to the reduction of their power bills.

It has been a long time since we had news regarding re-shingling of an elevator, but we publish many items telling of not only steel roofs, but iron siding. Elevator owners are glad to profit by the fire insurance credit given them by mutual companies for the protection of their property from fire because the credit pays for iron cladding in a few years and thereafter the elevator owner receives an annual dividend from his investment in the form of reduced premiums on his fire insurance on the contents of the elevator, as well as on the building.

It is decidedly encouraging that country elevator owners should have enough enterprise to take advantage of the quiet business caused by last year's drouth to make improvements which will not only improve the efficiency of their plants, but reduce the cost of operation, as well as the hazards of operation.

One important feature reflected by the news items in this number shows that elevator operators generally are finding profit in the grinding and mixing of feeds, and the elevator men are not only installing improved feed grinding facilities of larger capacity, but are also installing oat hullers, corn crackers, mixers and magnetic separators in ever increasing number, so that when they again have home grown grain to handle, they will be prepared to grind it in keeping with the needs of their farmer patrons.

The precipitation during the winter months has also helped to give encouragement to the farmers and to the grain merchants generally, so that machinery supply men are looking forward to the most active year for improvements the elevator trade has enjoyed in the last decade. Old man depression encouraged so many elevator owners to postpone much needed repairs and improvements, they are no longer in position to serve their trade without making much needed improvements, and 1935 promises to be a banner year for improvements.

Fleischmann's New Concrete Elevator at Chicago

Substantial additions to one of its plants at Chicago have recently been completed by the Fleischmann Malting Co. The improvements included a large reinforced concrete storage annex, a work house and a track shed. The new elevator is located immediately north of the old plant of which it forms a part.

THE WORK HOUSE is 50x27 ft., and about 125 ft. high, having five floors, two of which are utilized for the cleaning machines and two reserved for the future expansion of cleaning facilities. Already installed are a No. 9 Invincible Barley Cleaner, one No. 5 Emerson, and two needle screens.

In the work house are 4 upper and 8 lower bins, of a total capacity of 27,000 bus.

Both of the legs in the work house receive grain from the track shed pit by spouting. These are equipped with 12x8 D.P. cups on a 14-in. belt. The legs are driven thru speed reducers by G.E. totally enclosed fan cooled motors. All starters are of the explosion proof type, with push button control and conform to the underwriters' and Chicago code requirements.

A reinforced concrete well extending from the basement to the head floor encloses the legs, stairs and employes' belt elevator.

A carload capacity dust tank was provided and located above the track shed to receive dust from the cleaner cyclones as well as the future dust collecting system.

One new car spout was provided for loading grain from the new work house and a double drum Clark shovel was installed for unloading into the new work house pit.

THE NEW STORAGE ANNEX consists of two rows of tanks, six in a row, each tank spaced apart some distance from its neighboring bin to form five large octagonal interior bins. On the sides are ten outerstice bins and on the ends of the rows are two additional outerstice bins. The large tanks are 26 ft. in diameter with walls 7 ins. thick. Ground area occupied by the tanks is 57 ft., 2 ins. by 177 ft., 2 ins., and their height is 116 ft. The capacity of the storage is 754,000 bus.

All bins are provided with all-steel hopper bottoms of arc-welded design. In the basement are two 24-in. belt conveyors for drawing grain from the bins and delivering by spout to either of the legs, or to either of two 16-in. screw conveyors for transferring to the old elevator.

The cupola is also of reinforced concrete, 31 ft., 4 ins. wide, extending the full length of the bin storage, and houses two 30-in. belt conveyors, with trippers, which extend into the work house.

All storage bins are provided with a steel manhole thru the roof having a removable cover with a 12-in. ventilator set in the cover to provide ventilation for the bins. All bins are

provided with a Zeleny Thermometer System with the recording room located centrally over the tanks.

Ample ventilated steel sash are provided in the storage basement, cupola and work house for light and ventilation.

THE STEEL TRACK SHED is 32 ft., 2 ins. wide by 120 ft. long and incloses the shipping and receiving facilities for both the old and the new elevators and the track scale opposite the old elevator.

Waterproofing of the tanks was given special consideration. Instead of using a composition on the exterior that might crack and crumble there was incorporated in the concrete of the structure a paste supplied by the Tucson Laboratories, the result being that the additional plasticity yielded a denser concrete free from honeycombing and much easier to place in the intricate network of steel reinforcing.

Nine new electric motors were installed, two of 25 h.p. to drive the work house legs; two of 10 h.p. to drive the bin floor belts; two of 7½ h.p. to drive the 24-in. basement belts; two of the same size for the transfer screw conveyors, and one of 1 h.p. for the car shovel. All but the shovel motor, which is direct connected, have speed reducers, equipped with anti-friction bearings.

Anti-friction bearings are employed on the conveyor head and tail pulleys, trippers, leg and boot bearings and car shovel bearings. Roller bearings are employed on the conveyor rolls, both flat carrier and concentrator.

The steel casings for the two legs were supplied by the Weller Metal Products Co.

This work was handled under the direction of W. G. Seyfang for the Fleischmann Malting Co. The general contract for the engineering and construction was given to the James Stewart Corporation on Aug. 2 and the first grain was taken into the elevator on Dec. 1.

See illustration on outside front cover.

National Ass'n to Move Headquarters to St. Louis

The offices of the secretary of the Grain and Feed Dealers National Ass'n, at one time located in Chicago, and for years at Toledo, O., are to be removed to St. Louis, Mo., occupying a suite in the Merchants Exchange Building.

The removal of the headquarters of the Ass'n was inspired by the desire to have a location closer to the center of the membership. Holding of the next annual meeting at the Missouri metropolis makes the new location doubly convenient this year.

The N. R. A. law of New York state was held an unconstitutional delegation of power in a decision Feb. 1 by Supreme Court Justice Meier Steinbrink at Brooklyn.

Grain Imports

Baltimore last week received 16,000 bus. of corn from South Africa.

Boston last week received 103,000 bus. of heavy white oats from Poland.

Argentine corn shipments to the United States in January totaled over 4,000,000 bus.

Houston last week unloaded a shipment of 150,000 bus. of bright red oats from Argentina.

Low grade French wheat in parcel lots has recently reached U. S. Atlantic ports, paying duty as feed.

Portland, Ore., recently received a shipment of 1,500 tons of Argentine corn on the steamship Hardanger.

Argentine shipments to the United States the week ending Jan. 29 included 1,831,000 bus. corn and 462,000 bus. oats.

Argentine oats amounting to 350,000 bus. were received Jan. 29 at Houston, Tex., and over 3,000,000 bus. more have been contracted.

Mexico shipped 3,500 carloads of corn, or approximately 4,000,000 bus., into the United States, during 1934, according to customs officials at ports of entry.

Steamer Culberson arrived at Boston Feb. 1 from Buenos Aires with 56,000 bg. bran weighing 575,259 lb. and 560 bg. corn weighing 56,000 lb. Both shipments were consigned to "order."—L. V. S.

Russian oats that sold in New York recently below the Chicago parity weighed 42 pounds to the bushel, were clean and a little darker than domestic white oats. They have been offered in New York at 8 cents over Chicago May.

New York and other seaboard cities are getting Argentine bran at prices lower than can be quoted for the Western product. Low freight rates by water are making it possible for California feed wheat to undersell that from Canada, at Buffalo.

Boston, Mass.—Importation of foreign grain at Boston, direct, is getting under way. The steamer Carplaka arrived Jan. 25 with 1,653,450 lb. oats from Danzig, Poland. The steamer Polyktor arrived Jan. 30 from Braila, Roumania, with 240,000 bus. corn, the first of that kind ever brought to Boston.—L. V. S.

Imports into the United States during the six months prior to Jan. 1, 1935, have included 98,989,000 pounds barley malt, 2,807,000 bus. corn, 5,567,000 bus. oats, and 31,000,000 pounds of rice, against 74,443,000 pounds barley malt, 91,000 bus. corn, 122,000 bus. oats, and 14,000,000 pounds rice for the corresponding period of 1933. The wheat imported during the last half of 1934 is divided as follows: for milling in bond and exportation, 3,663,000 bus.; for export to Cuba, 1,661,000; unfit for human consumption, 2,692,000; other, 4,921,000 bus., and wheat including flour imported for consumption, 12,939,000 bus. For the corresponding months of 1933 the imports of wheat and wheat flour for consumption were 5,886,000 bus., as reported by the U. S. Dept. of Commerce.

Canadian cattle are coming to Chicago and Buffalo over the import duty of \$3 per cwt. The first shipment to Chicago since 1929 of three carloads sold at \$7.75. The AAA did not shoot any of them yet.

Elevator Superintendents to Hold Annual Meeting

The Society of Grain Elevator Superintendents of North America will hold its annual convention at the Hotel Sherman, Chicago, Ill., Mar. 30 to Apr. 2, inclusive.

Outstanding speakers are being invited far in advance to insure the strongest and most helpful program possible.

Keep Your Face Always Toward the Sunshine,
and the Shadows Will Fall Behind You

Asked—Answered

[Readers who fail to find trade information desired should send query for free publication here. The experience of your brother dealers is worth consulting. Replies to queries are solicited.]

Turkey Ration

Grain & Feed Journals: Some time ago the Journal had an article on turkey feeding and formulae for turkey growing and starter mash. I was very much interested and thought I had put it aside where I could get hold of it, but now find it has disappeared. What was the formula?—C. C. Davis, sec'y Geo. Q. Moon & Co., Inc., Binghamton, N. Y.

Ans.: This article appeared on page 76 of the Journals for July 26, 1933, the author being Dr. J. E. Hunter of the Pennsylvania State College.

Liability of Carrier for Delay?

Grain & Feed Journals: We are seeking some information in regard to delay in transit claims on grain. We purchase grain thruout Ohio and Indiana and ship same to Pittsburgh from which point it is sold and reconsigned on a thru rate to points east of Pittsburgh.

When this grain is delayed in transit to Pittsburgh and the market declines we always have to stand the loss. The railroad companies refuse to pay these claims and base their refusals on the fact that we enjoy a thru rate from this market to the final destination and that if there is any delay it should be based on the car moving from point of origin to its final destination east of Pittsburgh.

We have several hundred dollars in these claims that they have refused to pay and that is the only reason they are giving.

Can the Journal give us any recent decisions in regard to this or any information at all that will enable us to collect this from the carriers?—Geo. E. Rogers & Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Ans.: There have been no recent decisions to our knowledge on delay in transit, for the reason that during the depression the railroads had plenty of idle cars and locomotives to move grain quickly while prices were dropping.

The railroad company is liable for unreasonable delay to Pittsburgh, irrespective of the subsequent movement of the car or of the thru rate, when the car was in fact billed to Pittsburgh, but there are no decisions on the point, as the railroad lawyers have not made it a defense in court, knowing it would not hold.

Their allegation that claim should be based on movement to final destination is just a bluff to keep shipper from starting suit.

Following are some of the decisions on liability for decline in market during delay:

In the case of the breach by a common carrier of its obligation to deliver merchandise within a reasonable time, the shipper may recover as general damages the decline in its market value between the times when it should have been and when it was delivered.—Wyller, Ackerland & Co. v. Louisville & N. R. Co. Supreme Court of Ohio. 94 N. E. Rep. 423.

A carrier is liable for loss on the value of property entrusted to it for transportation, which results from a decline in the market price pending the carrier's negligent delay in forwarding the consignment to its destination.—Jett & Brooks v. Southern Ry. Co. Supreme Court of Tennessee. 169 S. W. 767.

Liability before and after arrival at intermediate point is covered by the following decision holding the initial carrier liable: Where initial carrier issued B/L to deliver interstate shipment to New York and terminal carrier claimed right under tariff permitting routing to Jersey City, to compel acceptance of shipment at Jersey City, and release from liability, held that tariff regulation was invalid under Carmack Amendment, and initial carrier was therefore liable for delay occurring after shipment left Jersey City and prior to delivery at New York.—Wisnatzki v. Great Northern Ry. Co. Supreme Court of New York. 232 N. Y. Supp. 165.

A somewhat similar Pittsburgh case was that of Knox v. P. C. & St. L. Ry. Co., decided by the Supreme Court of Indiana and reported in 98 N. E. 295, as follows: Shipment moved from a point in Indiana to Pittsburgh, having been consigned to shipper's agent, who sold the

car in advance of arrival at 52 cents per bushel. The carrier negligently failed to deliver the freight for several days so that the value was reduced to 20 cents per bushel, which was the highest price the shipper could then obtain for the car of corn. The shipper got judgment. The defense of the carrier was that only the party who bought the carload could sue.

A carrier contracting to carry a shipment to its destination, a point beyond its line, is liable for damages resulting from negligent delay in transportation, whether the delay occurred on its own line or that of a connecting carrier.—Samuel Hardin Grain Co. v. Missouri Pac. R. Co. Kansas City Court of Appeals. 96 S. W. 681.

Percentage of Damage in Corn

Grain & Feed Journals: What is the official standard on the maximum percentage of damaged corn in No. 2?—Vernon Thorell, mgr., Burnside Mill & Elevator Co., Burnside, Ill.

Ans.: The official grain standards of the United States, effective on corn Sept. 1, 1934, provide that No. 2 corn shall have a minimum test weight of 53 lbs. per bushel; not over 15.5% moisture; not more than 3% cracked corn and foreign material; not over 0.2% heat damaged and a maximum of 5% damaged kernels (corn and other grains).

Damaged kernels shall be kernels and pieces of kernels of corn and other grains which are heat damaged, sprouted, frosted, badly ground damaged, badly weather damaged, or otherwise materially damaged.

Heat-damaged kernels shall be kernels and pieces of kernels of corn and other grains which have been materially discolored and damaged by external heat or as a result of heating caused by fermentation.

Other grains shall include wheat, rye, oats, grain sorghums, barley, hull-less barley, flaxseed, emmer, spelt, einkorn, Polish wheat, poulard wheat, cultivated buckwheat, sweet corn, pop corn, and soybeans.

Keeping Old Accounts Alive?

Grain & Feed Journals: We have some accounts that have run for five years. Have there been any new laws enacted that would make these accounts legally good for a period longer than this? We of course realize that if the debtors are willing to pay that the account would be good, altho as to suing to collect we would be out of luck. Could we or someone in our organization make a payment on these accounts which would renew them?—S. J. Gilbert, manager Farmers Elevator Co., Illinois.

Ans.: In Illinois no new laws have been enacted to lengthen the limitations.

The limitation on accounts, written contracts, injury to property and to recover possession of personal property is five years, in Illinois.

Old items on accounts are not outlawed as long as the account is running, being kept alive by fresh transactions, either sales or payments. To keep an account alive the party to be charged must be a party to the transaction, so that the payment must be made with the knowledge and consent of the party to be charged. The debtor might be induced to come in and buy an article and make a small payment thereon, to be entered on the account.

Farmers' Commission Takes Testimony

The Commission appointed by the Farmers' National Grain Dealers Ass'n has continued its work begun at Chicago, by taking testimony at Minneapolis and Winnipeg, and recently returned to Chicago for a 10-days' stay.

The Commission has heard from crop statisticians and men identified with the grain exchanges; and on Feb. 5 listened for two hours to C. E. Huff, pres. of the Farmers' National Grain Corporation.

The Commission is impartially conducting an inquiry into every angle of the farm problem.

Code Authority Meets; Hopes for Modification of X-131

The entire membership of the Code Authority for Country Grain Elevators met at the Union League Club, Chicago, on Feb. 11, with T. B. King of the A. A. A., and Mr. Newbeck of the NRA Consumers' Council, and are proud to report few violations of the code. The affairs and finances were said to be in splendid condition.

The Code Authority, headed by George E. Booth of Chicago, has petitioned and strongly urged the NRA to modify its Administrative Order X-131, which makes it mandatory for country grain elevators to pay assessments on all retail sales.

While no indication has been given by the authorities in Washington, the Code Authority is hoping some word will be handed down by NRA granting some modification.

Easement of Wage and Hour Provisions of Country Elevator Code

Last fall the elevators of the drouth area petitioned N.R.A. for easement of the wage and hour provisions of their code. N.R.A.'s answer was a provision for commission basis of pay, the commission basis to be supported by a written statement from the employee accepting such basis, and filed with the Code Authority.

Only a few elevators have filed agreements for this commission basis of pay. The National Code Authority feels either that many commission arrangements have been made without the necessary filing of the agreement, or else that this provision of N.R.A. did not meet the actual need. The Code Authority is sending out a questionnaire to establish the need of the provision and if such need is not clear on the basis of the replies, N.R.A. probably will be asked to cancel the provision.

Operation of a strip coal mine is not in the current of interstate commerce and therefore not under the coal code, ruled Judge Dewey at Des Moines Jan. 31, refusing the injunction operator, Chas. A. Rigen.

Coming Conventions

Trade conventions are always worth while, as they afford live, progressive grain dealers a chance to meet other merchants from the same industry. You can not afford to pass up these opportunities to cultivate friendly relations and profit by the experience and study of others.

Feb. 19, 20, 21. Minnesota Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n, West Hotel, Minneapolis, Minn.

Feb. 21, 22. Pacific Northwest Feed Ass'n, Tacoma Hotel, Tacoma, Wash.

Feb. 21, 22. Eastern Federation of Feed Merchants, midwinter convention, Syracuse, N. Y.

Mar. 30, 31, Apr. 1, 2. Society of Grain Elevator Superintendents, Hotel Sherman, Chicago, Ill.

Apr. 17, 18. Western Grain & Feed Dealers' Ass'n, Des Moines, Ia.

May 14, 15. Illinois Grain Dealers' Ass'n, Hotel Jefferson, Peoria, Ill.

May 31, June 1. Pacific States Seedsmen's Ass'n, Seattle, Wash.

May 31, June 1. American Feed Manufacturers' Ass'n at French Lick Springs Hotel, French Lick, Ind.

June 20, 21, 22. Southern Seedsmen's Ass'n, Louisville, Ky.

June 24. Farm Seed Group of Seed Trade Ass'n at Deshler-Wallick Hotel, Columbus, O.

June 24, 27. American Seed Trade Ass'n, Deshler-Wallick Hotel, Columbus, O.

Sept. 19, 20, 21. Grain & Feed Dealers National Ass'n, Jefferson Hotel, St. Louis, Mo.

New Legislation

Bill to Tax Short Sales

The bill introduced in the House of Representatives by Rep. T. J. Sabbath to tax short sales of commodities is one of those measures that are dangerous because of their plausibility and because the victims, the farmers in this case, are not aware of the harm that will be done to their market.

A future trading market to afford adequate facility for hedging transactions must have a sufficient volume of short selling to level out the fluctuations. A bill taxing the short seller 1 per cent would result in a one-sided market, providing no cushion to absorb selling by holders, be they speculators or farmers.

This absence of short selling is just what preceded the disastrous break in the market in July, 1933.

Hearing on Commodity Exchange Bill

For one day, Feb. 5, the house com'te on agriculture gave a hearing on only one provision of the Jones and Capper commodity exchange bills, that licensing floor traders.

Chairman Jones declared that being identical with the bill introduced at the last session hearing was unnecessary except on the added floor trader sections.

Edward J. Kuh and Jas. J. Coughlin of Chicago spoke against the licensing of floor brokers on the ground there is no necessity for their regulation.

Lewis G. Caldwell, Washington partner of the Chicago firm of Kirkland, Fleming, Green & Martin, attorneys for the Board of Trade, told the com'te section 8A of the bill "lacked any standard limiting on defining the sec'y's authority."

"I am not at all certain that it is valid in view of the recent decision of the Supreme court in the oil cases."

"What I want to emphasize here is the broad power you contemplate lodging in the sec'y to put a man out of business on violation of a regulation promulgated under this broad language, coupled with the fact that the bill makes no requirement that the sec'y give advance notice of his intention to make a regulation effective at some future date or to hold a hearing of any kind at which interested parties may point out to him that it is unworkable or unjust."

"It is not fair that a man's right to continue in business should be subject to the hazard that what he was legitimately doing today may, without his knowledge, become illegal tomorrow."

Robert P. Boylan, pres. of the Chicago Board of Trade, urged the com'te to hold further hearings before the legislation is submitted to the house for action. "I want to go on record that this bill in its present form will not work, it is a bad bill."

Others testifying were Thos. Y. Wickham of Chicago, chairman of the Grain Com'te on National Affairs; and Geo. H. Davis, of Kansas City, Mo., vice pres. of the Terminal Elevator & Grain Merchants Ass'n, and chairman of the Grain Exchange Code Authority.

Weevil working in grain can be heard distinctly by means of a sound magnifier developed by Dr. E. E. Free in New York University.

The Corn Milling Code proposal was heard at Cincinnati Jan. 28, about 40 corn millers being present. C. A. Godfrey said the members of the American Corn Millers Federation, of which he is pres., grind 26,000,000 bus. of corn annually, the total grind being 44,000,000. E. D. Evans of Indianapolis wanted a code separate from that of the wheat millers.

Legislation at Washington

Hops are made a basic commodity by S. 626 by McNary.

Rep. Martin of Colorado has introduced a bill making beans a basic commodity.

Processing of two bushels of corn per week without tax is provided for by H. R. 4518 by Turner.

Grasshopper eradication studies are provided for in S. 1557 by Shipstead, appropriating \$25,000.

A 20 per cent reduction in freight rates on farm products is provided for in H. R. 5066 by Mansfield.

Exemption of 5-bale producers from the cotton processing tax is provided for by H. R. 4882 by Wheelchel.

A bill for the licensing of all corporations doing an interstate or foreign business has been introduced by Senator Borah.

Legislation to regulate the commodity exchanges was considered Jan. 29 at an executive session of the House com'te on agriculture.

Cotton disposal by the Sec'y of Agriculture of stocks held by him would not be limited as to time by S. 1389 introduced by Bankhead Jan. 23.

Products manufactured by workers employed more than 5 days per week or 6 hours per day would be denied interstate transportation under S. 87 by Black.

The Fletcher bill broadening the powers of the R. F. C. and extending its life until February, 1937, was passed by the senate. The commodity credit corporation is continued until Apr. 1, 1937.

The A. A. A. program pricing cotton above the world level has had the effect of losing the export market, the senate agricultural com'te was told Feb. 1 by A. E. Hohenberg, pres. of the American Cotton Shippers Ass'n.

Washington, D. C.—Senate and house conferees agreed Feb. 4 on \$60,000,000 for crop loans for 1935, and eliminated the limitation of loans for live stock feed to \$1,000,000. The house conferees accepted a raise in the individual loan limit from \$250 to \$500.

Bills advocated by the A. A. A. bureaucracy seem unlikely to go thru the senate with a hurrah. Chairman Smith of the agriculture com'te believes it to be the duty of his com'te to investigate proposed legislation. It is idle, therefore, to discuss the numerous proposed amendments that have not yet been introduced in either house in the form of a bill.

Government ownership and operation of railroads was demanded Feb. 3 by Senator Wheeler of Montana. He said: "I have been preparing a bill for government ownership of all railroads in the country. I have learned that government ownership does not necessarily improve matters, but after an intensive study of the pros and cons I am convinced today that the government ownership of railroads is the only way out of the perplexing difficulties facing private ownership and management of this most important of public utilities."

Sec'y of Agriculture Wallace in a hearing called by Senator Smith said: "We are approaching the end of the period when we can continue trade by stop-gap expedients. On being asked by Senator Bailey what he meant by "stop-gap expedients" Mr. Wallace mentioned the devaluation of the dollar to 59.06 cents, and said: "I wouldn't want to leave the false impression that we have to abandon our present monetary policy. It will eventually have to come to that end, but the effect of your question places me in a false and embarrassing position."

S. J. Res. 38, by Frazier, provides that "For the settlement of losses sustained by the co-operative marketing ass'ns dealing in grain during the stabilization operations of the Federal Farm Board in the years 1929 and 1930 when such ass'ns were induced to withhold grain or cotton from the market in order to stabilize prices the Federal Farm Credit Administration is hereby authorized to make such adjustments and settlements in accordance with the understanding that such co-operative marketing ass'ns had with the Farm Board, and on the basis of a price or a sum equal to the amount directly loaned or advanced to such ass'ns, plus carrying charges and operating costs to the date that such grain or cotton was finally taken over by the Federal Farm Board or delivered pursuant to its instructions." Why not make good on the rest of its contracts?

Would Change Parity Basis

S. 1344, introduced in the senate Jan. 22 by Shipstead, seeks to establish the impossible as is shown by the following:

That the first sentence of section 2 (1) of the Agricultural Adjustment Act, as amended, is amended to read: "To establish and maintain such balance between the production and consumption of agricultural commodities, and such marketing conditions therefor, as will re-establish prices to farmers at a level that will (A) give agricultural commodities a purchasing power with respect to articles that farmers buy, equivalent to the purchasing power of agricultural commodities in the base period; and (B) reflect current farm labor costs, interest payments on farm indebtedness, and taxes on farm property, as contrasted with such costs, interest, and taxes during the base period."

Sec. 2. Section 9 (c) of the Agricultural Adjustment Act, as amended, is amended to read as follows:

"(c) For the purpose of part 2 of this title, the fair exchange value of a commodity shall be the price therefor that will (A) give the commodity the same purchasing power, with respect to articles farmers buy, as such commodity had during the base period specified in section 2; and (B) reflect current farm labor costs, interest payments on farm indebtedness, and taxes on farm property, as contrasted with such costs, interest, and taxes during the base period specified in section 2; and the current average farm price and the fair exchange value shall be ascertained by the Secretary of Agriculture from available statistics of the Department of Agriculture."

Kansas Bill to Force Licensing of Mill Elevators

Some grain buyers and many millers in Kansas have been taking wheat into their elevators under a contract that makes a present sale at a future price, thereby avoiding storage laws. Two attorneys-general of the state have declared this form of contract is not one of storage and does not require the elevator operator to have a license under the state warehouse act. Last year the A. A. A. joined in the approval of this contract as taking the transaction out from the storage laws.

Now Senator Frost has introduced a bill, S. 84, in the Kansas legislature, to deprive the millers of their right to buy grain on such contract to evade the storage law, the bill reading:

Be it enacted by the legislature of the state of Kansas:

Sec. 1. That Sec. 34-227 of the Revised Statutes Supplement of 1933 be amended to read as follows: Sec. 34-227. Whenever any grain is, or has been received in any public warehouse, as in this act defined, or any elevator or other building on or adjacent to the property of any railroad, located in this state, and the lessee, owner or manager of such warehouse, elevator or other building is, or becomes, the purchaser of the same on a future settlement contract, or any contract, by the terms of which the price to be paid by the purchaser is to be determined by the market price, or the market price less discounts, on a date subsequent to the date of the contract, such grain shall be considered stored grain: Provided, however, that any grain received by the lessee, owner or manager as mortgagee or pledgee shall not be considered stored grain.

Sec. 2. That Sec. 34-227 of the Revised Statutes Supplement of 1933 is hereby repealed.

Letters from the Trade

[The grain dealers' forum for the discussion of grain trade problems, practices and needed reforms or improvements. When you have anything to say of interest to members of the grain trade, send it to the Journals for publication.]

Excessive Rentals for Elevator Sites

Grain & Feed Journals: For two years we have been deeply concerned with excessive rental charges for railroad sites on the C. C. & St. L. railroad. Our last bill was for \$249.50 for the period July 1, 1933 to the same date in 1934, and covers 41,461 square feet of railroad ground at Paulding.

Property taxes as assessed by the county treasurer's office on 8,300 square feet of our own land adjoining the railroad site are based on a valuation of \$250. There have been no recent sales of property in Paulding from which to figure actual sales value, but tax receipts show estimates to be very low.

On the tax basis of our own property, adjoining railroad property, we figure our lease of railroad ground should cost us a great deal less than we are being charged.

We have in our files a petition from renters of railroad sites along the line of the Cincinnati Northern, now part of the C. C. & St. L. railroad. All complain of excessive site charges. What action can we take to bring about a reduction in our site rental charges?—C. H. Bitner, Bitner & Leslie Elevator, Paulding, O.

Codes All Wet on Country Profits

Grain & Feed Journals: The first line on the opening page at the head of your editorial column you say, "Is the country elevator code enforced in your territory? Why not?"

I take it from this remark that you think the code a good thing and that it should be enforced. This puts you in the position of advocating and supporting the 'regimentation' of life as advocated by the radicals. This is hardly consistent with your age old policy of ultra conservatism—opposed to all regulation of business. Now where do you stand, or like the president do you straddle the fence?

I have no desire to dictate your editorial policy and I will continue to take your paper whether Stalin or Morgan write the editorials. However I want to say that the N R A, codes, and regulation of any such a business as the country grain business is the biggest joke in the world. The present attempt of the powers that be to tax the poor to feed the poor and borrow from the ultra wealthy to hire men to rake leaves is certainly no way to get out of the depression and we all know it.

The codes that are intended to redistribute the country merchants profits to the public to bring recovery are based on the correct philosophy that we need some buying power among the consumer-buyer but are 'all wet' on the assumption that any country merchant has too much (or any) profits to redistribute to the public. If we need some redistribution (and I believe we do) lets try to take it from those who have too much.

In my opinion the conservative capitalistic minded people who advocate a return to the laissez faire system to bring recovery are right, providing we eliminate the big businesses that are monopolistic or tend to be so. Our economic system of big fish eating little fish was all right until the whales ate all the big fish and now the game is over.

May I suggest that most of us business men should begin to read and study the new school of economists like Stuart Chase, as the greatest insurance to the perpetuation of our commercial existence. A blind following of the old shibboleths of capitalism is as futile as a plunge into every new fad that comes along.—Geo. Potgeter, Steamboat Rock, Ia.

Ship Corn Now

Grain & Feed Journals: We think we have seen the high price of this corn for some time.

There seems to be plenty of corn in the country. This, of course, does not refer to folks who are dead sure they will sell what corn they have.

Instead of carrying this corn thru the germination season it is better to ship it out and then ship corn in if we need it. It is better to take two profits instead of one. A dealer will not make as much profit on corn carried over compared to the profit he makes now, at least that has been our experience.—Goodrich Bros. Co., Winchester, Ind.

Lower Freight Rates Needed

Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated: We are living in a very dangerous period. We have done many things within the past few years to throw our economic balance in the ash can and have undone a few things that would have hastened prosperity in this land of ours. The first big false move was the passing of the so-called Farm Bill during Hoover's regime.

One of the things that would have been very beneficial to every citizen in this United States because it would have had a wide-spread influence for good on general business, would have been a drastic reduction in freight rates on all commodities. I am assuming that all commodity rates were raised during the War period in about the same proportion as was Grain.

The domestic Grain Rate to New York from Toledo and so-called Toledo Rate points in 1914 was 16½¢ per 100 lbs. During the War Grain Rates were advanced first 5%, then 15%, and again 25%, and finally 40%—until they reached 32¢ per 100 lbs. Toledo to New York. During this long period since 1914 Grain Rates have been lowered in this section 10% in the year 1921, and effective July 1st, 1934 they were again reduced 4¢ per 100 lbs.; a total reduction during this same period of about 25%.

I am not taking 1925 or 1926, or some other abnormal period brought on by the action of the World's War, by which to make comparisons; but 1914, a time when the World was at peace and when most people were contented and at least fairly prosperous.

For the good of the country and the Railroads, generally freight and passenger Rates should have been gradually reduced over a period of the last eight years. We hear however, that the Railroads are asking for advances rather than reductions. Looks to me as if they want the trucks to take away the rest of their business, and they will if shippers can get the truck door to door service at even money with the Rail charge or even at a little higher rate in many cases.

By maintaining these high Freight Rates we are gradually but surely discarding an old reliable Rail transportation system. A system that made this country what it was up to 1914 and during the big War did a wonderful job of transporting. Trucks afford a very convenient transportation in many cases, but also an extremely costly one, in human lives as well as maintenance. The people of this country are entitled to cheap transportation but they will never get it with trucks.

Another side to the Trucking Business that is demoralizing the Grain Trade is that truckers are going into the Country elevator territory, loading up with Grain and Hay, running into southern Ohio and West Virginia, for instance, and coming back with Coal. I saw a wonder-

ful big truck at Jackson, Mich., that takes a load of Hay to West Virginia and brings back 18 tons of Coal. The Railroads are losing their business, their revenue and General Business of the United States is also losing out because Freight Rates are too high.

Shall we fool around and waste another eight years until our Railroads and many business concerns are on the rocks?—Harry R. DeVore, Toledo, O.

Forestalling Excessive Collection Charges

Small town bankers sometimes charge excessive fees for collecting drafts, to prevent which practice one Kansas miller stamps all drafts with the notation:

"The drawer of this draft will allow collecting bank's exchange charge of 1/10 of one per cent. Charges in excess of that amount must be collected from drawee."

Even after paying 1/10 of one per cent this miller finds that the collection charges run about \$4,000 a year.

It is suggested that the customer designate the bank with which he usually does business; since the excessive charges are generally made by banks not designated by the buyer.

The "Ever Normal Granary" Fetish

The provision for Government loans on corn stored on the farm in surplus-producing areas definitely will be a part of the corn-hog adjustment program for 1935, according to Administrator Chester C. Davis.

In a speech at Quincy, Ill., Mr. Davis said: "... I want to announce definitely that provision for corn loans will be an essential part of our corn-hog program for 1935. Just as last year, only farmers who sign the corn-hog contract soon to be offered will be eligible for these loans. But by this I do not mean that the amount of the loan will be the same. The amount to be loaned per bushel this year has not been determined, and cannot be until later in the season, when the essential facts have developed in regard to probable production and feed requirements."

Dr. A. G. Black, chief of the corn-hog section of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration commented: "The corn loan program is an important supplement to the corn-hog adjustment program, it will aid contract signers in a financial way and will be an additional factor in steadying production and prices. In planning to make loans on farm-stored corn and by tying the loan program to production control, the Government is, in effect, inaugurating the 'ever-normal granary' policy."

Program Minnesota Dealers

For the 28th annual convention of the Minnesota Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n, to be held Feb. 19, 20 and 21 at the West Hotel, Minneapolis, the following program has been arranged:

Address by Pres. Frederickson of Murdock.
"Distribution of Relief Grain," Capt. L. C. Webster.

"Distribution of Relief Feed," Mr. Zimmerman, of the F. E. R. A.

"The Traffic Situation," Frank B. Townsend, Minneapolis.

"Country Elevator Code," Ray Bowden, Minneapolis.

"National Program of Progress," R. I. Mansfield, Chicago.

"National Legislative Situation," E. J. Grimes, Minneapolis.

The managers' session, at which Mr. Webster and Mr. Zimmerman will speak, will be held Tuesday afternoon.

Wednesday evening is reserved for the annual banquet and entertainment.

Business and Progress

Address of F. A. Derby, President of Grain & Feed Dealers Nat'l Ass'n, before Indiana Grain Dealers Ass'n

In this day of change and revamping of basic fundamentals, it is my thought to bring to your attention the importance of standing for those things that will bear the wear of time and changing sentiments. Impractical basic charges begotten of a belief that realities can be made out of thin air are as sure to vanish as mist before the hot sun.

It has been said we have come a long way since Jefferson negotiated the Louisiana Purchase. For that territory, the Secretary of the Treasury had to dig up \$15,000,000—quite a sum in 1803. W. G. McAdoo had to find \$25,000,000 when President Wilson bought the Virgin Islands and it was necessary to raise \$525,000,000 when the Panama Canal was built. These were nothing to what Secretary Morgenthau has had to do this past year in raising \$1,750,000,000, enough to run the Government a little more than three months in 1934. With that amount of money we could have bought 69 Virgin Islands, financed three Panama Canals, bought 115 Louisianas, 240 Alaskas, 345 Floridas and given \$13.50 to every inhabitant. Yet we are carrying on.

Our people are a people of varied thinking. Our American individuality, our vocations, our locations, and our diversified nationalities undoubtedly have much to do with conclusions that are formed by groups or individuals.

It has been the custom for centuries for different industrial groups to form associations, or, as in England, they were called Guilds to promote the interests of that group. These different groups as we know them have proposed legislation for their interests, and opposed legislation that seemed not to their interests.

At a meeting of farmer organizations in Topeka not long ago, resolutions were adopted favoring a larger corporation tax; a larger income tax in the upper brackets; a reduction of taxes on real estate and not in favor of a sales tax. Also for the Wallace Normal Granary Plan and for the AAA control of surplus plan.

A group of building and loan association officials assembled resolved in favor of a sales tax; in favor of a reasonable income tax; a small tax on real estate and homes exempt.

And nearer home, The Grain and Feed Dealers National Ass'n, at Memphis, resolved against the Normal Granary Plan.

The action of these groups whose interests may seem to conflict, shows not only human nature, but, what is of vast importance to one group is detrimental to another.

A policy that it would seem best to follow would be to favor laws that would benefit the larger number of people, but different groups do not agree on this. And as we remember, the Farm Board plan which proved the grain interests were right, when they told the proponents of this plan what might be expected to happen (and just that did happen). This plan was favored by the agricultural interests and most of the industrial and banking interests. But we must admit that the failure of this plan was hastened by old man weather as well as was the success of the corn loan plan of the winter of 1933-34.

Experience is a teacher that leaves an impression that is not forgotten. It would seem that so many countries have enacted laws aiming to control farm commodity prices and have mainly failed, that at this time the old law of supply and demand is I think in more popular favor. For unless American ideals turn socialistic, the old law of supply and demand and the survival of the "fittest," as the Scotchman said, are still basic funda-

mental principles. For whether we will it or not, they do prevail.

We agree that it is not the easiest thing in the world to select a plan or policy that will bear the wear of time, of new inventions of a smaller world, so far as communication and travel and transportation are concerned and modernistic thinking. It is with a tinge of sadness and regret that we look back in time at the old corner livery stable and feed barn where hoss trades and liars were made, the old harness shop and kindred businesses, all now relegated to a past age by the auto and truck. Thousands of miles of our railroads are being made obsolete by trucks and busses. And what of the men conducting those lines of business? Those who had the foresight merged their business into lines adaptable to the auto age, but he who held on too long was made financially a victim of the age of progress.

At a hearing recently in Kansas a certain railroad was asking for permission to abandon some hundred miles of a branch line that had become unprofitable account of trucks and busses having taken most of their business. A group of farmers and business men who had been patrons presented a remonstrance, saying "if the railroad is abandoned we cannot sustain our schools, as half the support comes from taxes paid by this railroad." Well the commission allowed the railroad to abandon its unprofitable branch, and the community had to adapt itself to the automobile age of progress.

Your attention is called to the action of these different groups to show that important questions, as with individuals, are considered from a standpoint of what is to their best interests. All of this is only natural, but when the question is passed up to our lawmakers, it is, or should be considered on the basis of most benefits to most people.

If there is any one particular thought that I wish to leave with you, it is that we consider all questions of importance from a non-selfish standpoint. It is said that in thinking these questions through, many of us are really "re-arranging our prejudices" instead of thinking constructively. The attitude of different groups of people toward political and economical questions is interesting to consider. Mr. Morrow of the Topeka Capital classifies four groups: The Radicals who are discontented and sanguine; the Liberals are contented and sanguine; the Conservatives are contented and non-sanguine; and the Reactionaries discontented and non-sanguine. The Radicals complain because of all this poverty in the center of plenty; the Liberals believe that the new deal is doomed and that the administration is only trying to save capitalism; the Conservatives say there is too much government interference with business. They fear any change. They admit that it is not a perfect world but good enough; the Reactionary is sure that everything is wrong. As our population has increased, different parties or groups have proposed controversial theories, the discussion of which is educational and from which come some sound suggestions; it's the American plan.

As business becomes more complex and corporation operations more extensive, government control will become more necessary; but there still will be a place for that individualism which has always been a part of American life.

The conservation of the soil on many farms in parts of the country that are rolling is bound to be considered nationally in the near future. The time will come when the question will not be too much surplus, but how can more be produced. When this comes

and the authorities tell some individualistic land owner how he must farm his land and what terracing he must do to save his soil. I think I can see this individualistic land owner pull his hair and call the government officials a bunch of "blank, blank" meddlers. Yet who with reason could dispute the government's right to preserve the fertility of the soil for posterity?

We look with some derision at men and groups of men whom we think are far behind in the procession of progress and are still of the age of the livery stable and its horsey smell. But the man who thinks thirty years ahead is just as much laughed at. Had William Jennings Bryan, the silver-tongued orator of the Platte, lived thirty-seven years after his defeat in his fight for his silver principles, he would have seen the triumph of his ideas.

At the close of the world war the Versailles treaty was considered by most of us to be lenient toward the conquered foe, as it was felt that the despoiler of a land should pay the damages. Now as we look back at that treaty and the huge sums agreed that should be paid, and that there was no way for Germany to get her goods to this or other countries to any extent, and that to pay in money that did not exist was utterly impossible, even though they had wealth in industries and farms and utilities, they could not plank these down on the barrel head in Washington to meet war payments. If we or our leaders thought of this at that time, I am sure it was not headlined in any of our papers. It would not have been popular to have expressed it if any one had thought of it.

Necessity has made a lot of us do a different kind of thinking in the past four or five years. The extremist of yesterday may be the leader of tomorrow. The Townsend idea has made us all take notice of the idea of "spending for prosperity," for undoubtedly since 1929 hoarding and fear of losses have had much to do with increasing the depression. The idea of thrift to us of Yankee and Scotch parentage is indeed a part of us. With the instinct that the squirrel has when he buries the nuts, or the dog that buries the bone, all for a future rainy day. If we consider the great and increasing amount of money in our banks, we would judge that the Scotch and Yankee admonition to save was

[Concluded on page 119]



F. A. Derby, Topeka, Kans.

Crop Reports

Reports on the acreage, condition and yield of grain and field seeds.

Wichita, Kan., Feb. 9.—This week we have had some moisture over the wheat belt of the Southwest, and this helps, but we need more. It is wonderful what the little wheat plant will stand.—F. S. Rexford.

Evansville, Ind.—Growing wheat in the counties in southwestern Indiana is looking unusually good and farmers say unless there are too many freezes and thaws, the yield next summer ought to be above the average for this section.—W. B. C.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 2.—Grading of corn received at representative markets from Dec. 1 to Jan. 15, 1935, showed 9% No. 1; 29% No. 2; 42% No. 3; 17% No. 4; 2% No. 5, and 1% sample, as reported by the grain division of the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture.

Winchester, Ind., Feb. 4.—There has nothing happened up to this time that has damaged the wheat in the least and if it passes thru February and March without any serious damage Indiana will raise more wheat than she has produced in a great many years.—Goodrich Bros. Co.

Springfield, Ill., Feb. 6.—Winter grains are apparently still mostly good, though heaving of the surface, and the persistence of the ice cover that prevailed into this week have caused spotted damage; meadows likewise have been injured. Farm work remained practically at a standstill. Livestock is generally in fair condition; the feed supply continues to dwindle.—E. W. Holcomb, U. S. Dept. of Ag.

Kansas City, Mo., Feb. 6.—Average protein of 280 cars of wheat inspected during January by the Kansas inspection department was 14.01%, and 120 cars tested by Missouri averaged 12.44%. The 400 cars inspected by both departments averaged 13.54%, compared with 13.73% on 507 cars in December and 13.13% on 507 cars in December and 13.13% on 1,005 cars in January, 1934. For the first seven months of the crop year the Kansas department inspected 8,159 cars, averaging 14.35% protein, against 13.48% on 5,813 cars in the same period a year ago. The Missouri department has inspected 5,972 cars for the crop year to date, showing an average protein of 13.23%, against 13.10% on 8,818 cars the previous year. The average of 14,131 cars inspected at Kansas City so far on the current crop year has been 13.88%, against 13.25% on 14,631 cars a year ago.

Bicknell, Ind., Feb. 8.—Winter wheat looks fairly well. We have never at any time had over one inch snow here this year, and just what these thawing days and freezing nights will do remains to be seen. Oat acreage will be restricted, due to the high price of seed oats. Corn acreage will be large. Ground looks to be in good condition; however, we have very little subsoil moisture.—O. L. Barr Grain Co.

Toronto, Ont., Jan. 24.—The yield in bus. of the principal grains is as follows, the figures given first being those for 1933 and those given second for 1934: Fall wheat 14,031,000 and 6,724,000, spring wheat 1,668,000 and 1,803,000, oats 65,543,000 and 81,526,000, barley 12,032,000 and 14,741,000, fall rye 913,000 and 866,000, beans 779,000 and 692,000, buckwheat 4,347,000 and 4,385,000, flaxseed 50,000 and 57,000, fodder corn 2,440,000 and 2,990,000.—Ontario Dept. of Agriculture.

Toledo, O.—The crop of corn is splendid from a quality standpoint. The small percentage of damage is caused almost entirely by varieties of cob rot. After this crop of corn dries out in storage, total damage and foreign material will be the important grading factors. The test weight should be very high. In case it dries sufficiently it should average no lower than grade No. 2. Foreign material appears annually as a troublesome grading factor when the corn is removed from storage. However, this year this factor is expected to be considerably reduced due to the generally excellent maturity of the crop. In comparison with last year's crop, this crop averages higher as follows: 1.5 pounds on test weight; 0.7% lower on the moisture average, and 1% lower on the damage average.—H. F. Prue, supervisor.

Wheat Stocks Sharply Reduced

The carryover of wheat in the United States on July 1, 1935, is expected to total 145,000,000 bus or less, as compared with 289,000,000 bus on July 1, 1934, according to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

Net exports of wheat from Jan. 1 to July 1 last year totaled 17,000,000, and there was a domestic disappearance of 253,000,000 bus. Feeding of wheat is likely to be much heavier this year than last. The report says that "after making allowance for small exports and considerable imports (mostly feed wheat) it seems likely that total utilization of domestic wheat and of wheat already imported may amount, during January through June, this year, to about 275,000,000 bus."

The bureau says that present estimates indicate the surplus of wheat available for export or carryover in the principal exporting countries, together with port stocks and quantities afloat, was about 220,000,000 bus less this January 1 than last.

The Continental European deficit of wheat for the 1934-35 year is now estimated by the bureau at around 400,000,000 bus. The report says that since "most of the import countries

having refrained as much as possible from importing during the early part of the season in order to use up wheat from the domestic crop and carryover, it seems likely there will be a heavier import movement in the second half of the year and that this factor will exert its influence towards improving the world wheat market."

Canadian Grain Movement

Canadian wheat in store for the week ending Feb. 1 shows a decrease of 3,964,407 bus. compared with the preceding week and an increase of 12,469,971 bus. when compared with the like week in 1934. The visible supply was reported as 246,155,306 bus., compared with a revised figure of 250,119,713 bus. for the preceding week and 233,685,335 bus. for the corresponding week in 1934.

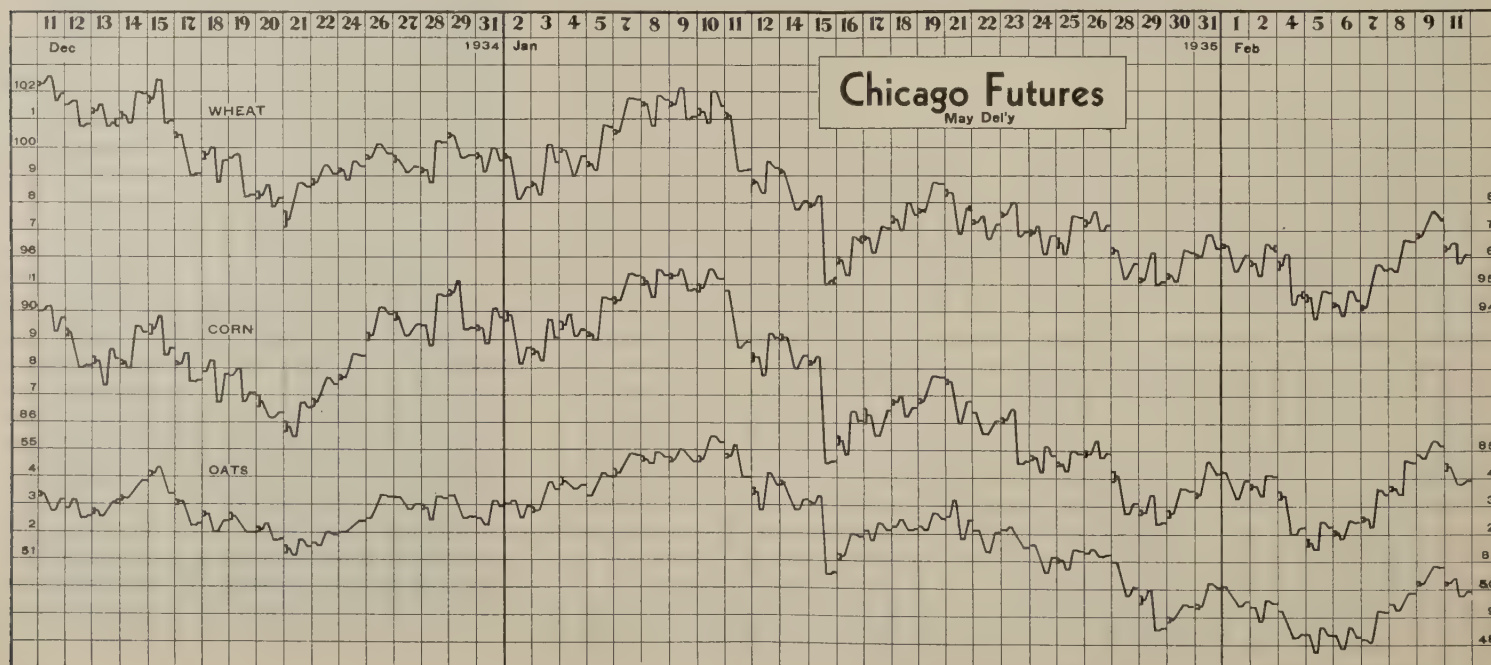
Canadian wheat in the United States amounted to 24,022,210 bus., of which 13,586,311 bus. were in store at Buffalo, 1,451,525 bus. at New York, 2,202,000 bus. at Erie, 4,139,000 bus. at Albany, 1,714,374 bus. at Duluth and 786,000 bus. at Chicago. This compares with 9,797,603 bus. on the same date last year, of which 3,895,811 bus. were located at Buffalo, 4,357,669 bus. at New York and 163,000 bus. at Erie.

United States wheat in Canada was shown as 1,048,912 bus., compared with 2,248,845 bus. last year.

Wheat marketings in the Prairie Provinces for the week ending Jan. 25 amounted to 509,729 bus., a decrease of 341,272 bus. for the provinces when 851,001 bus. were marketed. During the corresponding period a year ago the receipts were 2,119,373 bus. By provinces the receipts for the week ending Jan. 25, 1935, were as follows, figures within brackets being those for the week ending Jan. 26, 1934: Manitoba 45,609 (80,783), Saskatchewan 185,232 (873,686), Alberta 278,888 (1,164,904) bus.

Marketings of wheat in the three Prairie Provinces to Jan. 25, 1935, as compared with the same period in 1934 were as follows, figures within brackets being those for 1934: Manitoba 26,877,426 (23,223,091), Saskatchewan 78,488,914 (84,966,064), Alberta 71,680,305 (61,980,944) bus.—R. H. Coats, Dominion Statistician.

Spokane, Wash.—"I have wheat to sell and so have my neighbors, and we are not trying to hold up anybody on the price. If the A. A. A. can bring about reductions in rail rates our wheat could be shipped to the arid sections of the middle west," is the declaration of George McCroskey, one of the largest wheat growers near Thornton, Wash. What we cannot understand is the activity of the A. A. A. in bringing about rate reductions on the Canadian railroads and promoting a flood of frostbitten inferior wheat into the distressed regions from across the line, when we have a surplus of wheat in the Inland Empire, and no place to go with it. Farmers here have a right to feel their products should be taken before imports are invited.—F.K.H.



Grain Movement

Reports on the movement of grain from farm to country elevator and movement from interior points are always welcome.

Decatur, Ill., Feb. 9.—Even with a duty of 25 cents a bu. on corn, it has been found profitable to buy Argentine corn for use in this country. From all indications considerably more corn will be imported before the next crop is harvested.—Baldwin Elevator Co.

Hanna, Ind., Jan. 29.—Normally we ship 80 to 85 carloads of grain from harvest to the first of the year, and from 25 to 30 more during the winter and spring months. This year we have shipped 13 cars and there will be no more until another crop.—F. L. Yeoman, Hanna Lbr. & Grain Co.

St. Joseph, Mo., Jan. 23.—St. Joseph's source of loss in grain receipts for 1934 was largely on account of the almost complete corn failure in this area. Nebraska, Iowa, Missouri and Kansas in 1934 produced only 258,600,000 bus. of corn, compared with 896,000,000 in 1933, or a loss of 71% in yield. 1934 corn acreage planted in those states showed a 20% reduction, whereas Nature decreed a 71% reduction.

Winchester, Ind., Feb. 4.—The demand for corn from feeders has materially slackened. Truckers in this part of the state have disappeared as competitors for what little corn there is moving, and there is some moving every day. Likewise wheat seems to be dribbling in. Farmers are using it as a banking account and when they need a little money they sell a few bushels.—Goodrich Bros. Co.

Rye Movement in January

Receipts and shipments of rye at the various markets during January, compared with January, 1934, in bushels, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1935	1934	1935	1934
Baltimore	154,878	34,038		
Boston		1,125		
Chicago	2,000	26,000	1,023,000	244,000
Cincinnati	1,400	12,600	2,800	4,200
Duluth	231	10,672	70,297	26,000
Ft. William	19,746	3,136		536
Ft. Worth		1,500		
Indianapolis	184,500	37,500	121,500	135,000
Kansas City	4,500	9,000	1,500	6,000
Los Angeles	2,800	1,400		
Milwaukee	1,415	16,225	3,765	5,020
Minneapolis	73,320	353,280	163,600	181,750
New York	3,400	3,400		
Omaha	1,400	35,000		46,200
Peoria	201,000	36,000	39,600	2,400
Philadelphia	363,992	22,128		
Portland, Ore.		154	4,770	
St. Louis	25,500	4,500	12,000	12,000
Seattle	1,500	7,500		
Superior	9,981	32,119	20,010	
Toledo	4,800	6,000	2,300	1,100

Minneapolis, Minn., Jan. 29.—Receipts of flax in the northwestern markets are continuing very light, which is to be expected as there is very little flaxseed back in the country after allowance is made for the seed flax which will be used next spring. Incidentally, the Federal Government has in store in Minneapolis some 400,000 bus. of flax which will be sold to northwestern farmers for seed purposes. Actual receipts of flax at Minneapolis have been averaging only a couple of cars per day. It is cer-

tainly reasonable to assume that receipts at Minneapolis and Duluth for the rest of the crop year, i. e., to July 31, will be between one-quarter and one-half million bus., probably nearer the first figure.—Archer-Daniels-Midland Co.

Agricultural interests in the Eastern states are advocating a reduction in the duty on corn imported. Why not permit farmers of the Corn Belt to grow it?

Oats Movement in January

Receipts and shipments of oats at the various markets during January, compared with January, 1934, in bushels were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1935	1934	1935	1934
Baltimore	102,253	44,799		
Boston	116,300	10,000		
Chicago	293,000	978,000	871,000	1,060,000
Cincinnati	30,000	142,000	32,000	120,000
Duluth	150,043	147,672	238,981	
Ft. William	209,841	236,479	140,728	151,967
Ft. Worth	22,000	112,000	106,000	42,000
Hutchinson	1,500	3,000		
Indianapolis	88,000	168,000	270,000	148,000
Kansas City	148,000	168,000	98,000	162,000
Los Angeles	22,000	34,000		
Milwaukee	137,860	180,120	152,000	262,200
Minneapolis	242,370	545,990	456,530	364,860
New Orleans	562,696	42,221	399,907	45,427
New York	74,400	131,727		3,000
Omaha	94,000	52,000	100,000	230,000
Peoria	62,000	242,000	58,000	334,000
Philadelphia	153,524	64,064		
Portland, Ore.	45,019	167,784	78,339	235,941
St. Joseph	388,000	246,000	66,000	76,000
St. Louis	444,000	701,000	304,400	576,000
San Francisco	960,000	720,000		
Seattle	2,000	26,000		
Superior		155,701	112,710	
Toledo	597,705	205,500	544,605	98,830
Wichita	28,500	16,500	15,000	10,500

Barley Movement in January

Receipts and shipments of barley at the various markets during January, compared with January, 1934, in bushels were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1935	1934	1935	1934
Baltimore	2,934			
Boston	24,733			
Chicago	680,000	992,000	185,000	252,000
Cincinnati	1,600	9,600	3,200	
Duluth	36,889	28,747	475,867	157,199
Ft. William	162,735	79,396	11,389	6,859
Ft. Worth	4,800	3,200		20,800
Hutchinson		1,250		
Kansas City	3,200	32,000	1,600	27,200
Los Angeles	138,600	172,200		
Milwaukee	744,760	1,188,450	361,800	249,575
Minneapolis	726,610	2,252,550	1,200,260	1,261,360
New York		6,800		
Omaha	1,600	19,200	1,600	43,200
Peoria	262,600	151,200	81,200	46,200
Philadelphia	201	6,306		
Portland, Ore.	10,136	76,875	6,706	
St. Joseph			7,000	
St. Louis	131,200	38,400	12,800	9,600
San Francisco	721,921	474,701		
Seattle	4,800	38,400		
Superior	121,188	11,776	117,510	
Toledo		7,200		
Wichita		2,600		

Wheat Movement in January

Receipts and shipments of wheat at the various markets during January, compared with January, 1934, in bushels were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1935	1934	1935	1934
Baltimore	57,220	124,746		63,958
Boston		67,931		40,000
Chicago	449,000	353,000	1,357,000	580,000
Cincinnati	131,200	260,800	228,800	230,400
Duluth	66,825	638,437	659,044	230,469
Ft. William	1,748,253	2,140,984	20,803	16,980
Ft. Worth	1,890,000	2,086,000	3,472,000	6,468,000
Hutchinson	604,800	359,100		
Indianapolis	180,000	102,000	112,000	266,000
Kansas City	788,800	2,200,000	1,796,620	2,305,245
Los Angeles	351,400	453,600		
Milwaukee	36,960	34,230	72,800	117,600
Minneapolis	1,971,540	2,466,390	1,556,180	2,341,010
New Orleans			13,775	8,550
New York	487,990	1,096,170	1,153,000	3,550,000
Omaha	101,214	820,800	1,604,400	687,400
Peoria	46,800	84,000	120,000	105,600
Philadelphia	2,758	380,735		426,587
Portland, Ore.	685,282	2,904,538	334,485	1,764,070
St. Joseph	273,400	251,200	616,800	867,200
St. Louis	562,500	1,329,000	753,200	1,363,500
San Francisco	98,333	255,000		
Seattle	532,000	1,687,000		
Superior	95,296	251,384	324,586	119,144
Toledo	246,400	295,400	233,025	538,195
Wichita	447,000	523,500	439,500	987,000

Corn Movement in January

Receipts and shipments of corn at the various markets during January, compared with January, 1934, in bushels were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1935	1934	1935	1934
Baltimore	94,206	97,525		
Boston	2,462	2,975		
Chicago	1,321,000	3,338,000	1,585,000	1,746,000
Cincinnati	91,500	249,000	114,000	78,000
Duluth	1,349	494,957	57,430	1,698
Ft. William			2,315	1,842
Ft. Worth	609,000	319,500	84,000	4,500
Hutchinson	1,250	30,000		
Indianapolis	937,500	1,566,000	732,000	870,000
Kansas City	1,182,000	1,783,500	2,254,500	918,000
Los Angeles	179,200	375,200		
Milwaukee	314,650	547,750	452,400	360,100
Minneapolis	196,880	1,189,470	556,570	1,195,360
New Orleans	19,404	272,892	88,246	88,684
New York		3,000		2,000
Omaha	281,559	1,090,600	1,607,200	854,000
Peoria	1,365,500	1,911,400	491,400	637,000
Philadelphia	228,301	92,332		
Portland, Ore.	148,884	57,039	21,024	
St. Joseph	216,000	1,060,500	874,500	783,000
St. Louis	644,000	1,236,000	169,700	741,000
San Francisco	5,714	30,714		
Seattle	1,500	60,000		
Superior	2,990	469,735	55,786	1,634
Toledo	101,250	245,000	20,350	136,155
Wichita	9,100	373,100	2,600	184,600

Daily Closing Prices

The daily closing prices for wheat, corn, oats, rye and barley and the high and low of the option to date for the May delivery at the following markets for the past three weeks have been as follows in cents per bushel:

	Option		Jan. 23	Jan. 24	Jan. 25	Jan. 26	Jan. 28	Jan. 29	Jan. 30	Jan. 31	Feb. 1	Feb. 2	Feb. 3	Feb. 4	Feb. 5	Feb. 6	Feb. 7	Feb. 8	Feb. 9	Feb. 11	
	High	Low																			
Chicago*	117	9 1/2	96 1/2	96 3/4	97 1/2	97 1/2	95 1/2	95	96 1/2	96 1/2	96	96 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2	95 1/2	96 1/2	97 1/2	96	
Winnipeg*	100 1/2	79 3/8	82 1/2	82 1/2	83	82 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2	81 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2	
Liverpool*			74 1/2	74 1/2	73 1/2	74 1/2	74	73 1/2	73 1/2	72 1/2	73 1/2	72 1/2	72 1/2	71 1/2	70 1/2	71 1/2	72 1/2	72 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	
Kansas City	111 1/2	90 3/4	93 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	91 1/2	92 1/2	93 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	
Minneapolis	121 1/2	98 3/4	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	104	102 3/4	101 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	103 1/2	103 3/4	102 3/4	102 3/4	
Duluth, durum	129 3/4	116	123 1/2	122 3/4	123 1/2	122 1/2	121 3/4	120 3/4	121 1/2	122	120 3/4	121 1/2	119	119	119	119 1/2	119 1/2	120 1/2	118		
Milwaukee	116 3/4	93 3/4	96 1/2	96 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2	95 1/2	95	96 1/2	96 1/2	96	96 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2	95 1/2	96 1/2	97 1/2	.....
Wheat																					
Chicago	93 1/2	75	84 1/2	84 1/2	84 1/2	84 1/2	83	82 3/4	83 1/2	84 1/2	83 3/4	84	82 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2	83 1/2	84 1/2	85 1/2	83 3/4	83 3/4	
Kansas City	95 1/2	75	86 1/2	86 1/2	86 1/2	86 1/2	84 3/4	84 1/2	84 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2	83 3/4	83 3/4	83 3/4	84 1/2	86	86 3/4	85 3/4		
Milwaukee	93 1/2	75 1/2	84 1/2	84 1/2	85	85 1/2	83 1/2	82 1/2	83 1/2	84 1/2	84	84	82 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2	83 1/2	84 1/2	85 1/2	.....	
Corn																					
Chicago	59 1/2	45 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	50	48 1/2	49 1/2	50	49 1/2	49 1/2	48 1/2	48 1/2	48 1/2	48 1/2	49 1/2	50 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2	
Winnipeg	49 1/2	39 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2	41 1/2	41 1/2	41 1/2	41 1/2	41 1/2	41 1/2	41 1/2	41	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2	41	41 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2	
Minneapolis	55 1/2	46	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	50 1/2	49 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2	48 1/2	48 1/2	48 1/2	48 1/2	49 1/2	50 1/2	51 1/2	50 1/2	
Milwaukee	58 1/2	46 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	50 1/2	48 1/2	49 1/2	50 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2	48 1/2	48 1/2	48 1/2	48 1/2	49 1/2	50 1/2	51 1/2	.....
Oats																					
Chicago	95 1/2	62 1/2	67 1/2	66 1/2	67 1/2	68 1/2	67	66	66 1/2	66 1/2	66 1/2	65 1/2	65	64 1/2	63	62 1/2	63 1/2	64 1/2	65	63 3/4	
Minneapolis	84 1/2	62 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	66 1/2	64 1/2	66 1/2	66 1/2	65 1/2	65	64 1/2	63	62 1/2	62 1/2	63 1/2	64	65	63 3/4	
Winnipeg	80 1/2	51	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	54	53 1/2	53 1/2	54	54 1/2	53 1/2	52	51 1/2	51	51	53	53 1/2	52 3/4	52 3/4	
Duluth	54 1/2	62	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	66 1/2	66 1/2	66 1/2	66 1/2	65 1/2	65	64 1/2	63	62 1/2	62	63	64	65	63 3/4	
Rye																					
Chicago	82	65 1/2	71 1/2	71	71 1/2	72	70 1/2	69 1/2	70	69 1/2	69 1/2	68 1/2	68	67 1/2	67 1/2	68 1/2	70 1/2	71 1/2	70 1/2	70 1/2	
Winnipeg	65 1/2	47 1/2	52 1/2	51 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2	50 3/4	50 1/2	50	50 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2	48 1/2	48 1/2	47 1/2	48 1/2	49 1/2	50 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2	
Milwaukee	86 1/2	71	77	75 1/2	75 1/2	75 1/2	75 1/2	75	74 1/2	75	75 1/2	74 1/2	73	72	72	72 1/2	74	75 1/2	.....	
Chicago	86	71 1/2	77	75 1/2	75 1/2	75 1/2	75 1/2	75	74 1/2	75	75 1/2	74 1/2	73	72	72 1/2	72 1/2	74	75 1/2	75		
Barley																					

Marketing Legislation Opposed By Indiana Dealers

Taking a firm stand against proposed increases in freight rates, and favoring reduction of minimum carload weights for grain from 60,000 lbs. to 40,000 lbs. the large membership of the Indiana Grain Dealers Ass'n, holding its 34th annual convention in the Board of Trade library, Indianapolis, Jan. 24-25, expressed its conviction that the way back to prosperity in the grain business is thru fewer legislative nostrums and transport restrictions.

In spite of the cold driving wind grain dealers from all over the state gathered the first day of the convention in large numbers.

Thursday Afternoon Session

The morning of the first day was left for the meeting of old friends and the making of new ones.

PRES. W. D. SPRINGER, Indianapolis, gavelled the opening session at 1:30 o'clock following a quarter hour of harmony from the colored Mississippi Jubilee Quartette.

H. L. MONARCH, Cincinnati, of the Appalachian Coals, Inc., talked on the "Obligation of a Merchant." Listing as dealer obligations educating of coal buyers in economical burning of coal, and giving values in quality and service that keeps customers satisfied, Mr. Monarch felt that cooperation between mine sales companies and dealers is necessary to the further progress of the coal business as a sideline for country grain elevators.

Truck merchandising of coal is a step in the evolution of merchandising, said Mr. Monarch. House to house soliciting of business and direct deliveries with collection of cash on delivery relieves the trucker of the credit evil and reduces the amount of capital he needs to do business.

Mechanical developments reduce the labor of firing a furnace and maintaining even fires. Education of customers on such devices are among the obligations of a progressive dealer.

PRES. W. D. SPRINGER in delivering his annual review of ass'n progress said:

President Springer Prescribes for Prosperity's Return

This is the 34th annual convention of our Association, which reminds us that we are passing another milestone in the history of the grain business.

Father Time has, as usual, taken his toll from our ranks. At this time it seems only fitting that we should pause a moment in memory of those who have passed on. Therefore I shall ask you to stand and bow your heads while I call the names of the deceased members:

C. D. Menzie, Indianapolis.
J. S. Leahey, New Lisbon.
Carl Sims, Frankfort.
C. L. Stafford, Hope.
J. H. Shine, New Albany.
W. G. Fry, Schneider.

The annual meeting demands that the President make some report as to the state of our business, and perhaps make some guesses for the future. A detailed list of the unprecedented events that have occurred during the past year seems unnecessary, as it would be merely repeating facts brought to us by the press.

The most outstanding thing affecting the grain business during the last year was the drouth which hit a large part of Indiana. This drouth was more devastating in the northern than in the southern part of the state. It has deprived many elevators of a large percentage of normal receipts of grain. Fortunately some favorably located have not suffered as much as others. The result of this drouth has been to raise the price of corn and oats considerably above normal.

The New Deal has brought as many startling and amazing remedies for our troubles. The grain trade has been a unit in urging that individual initiative and enterprise are the best powers to bring back prosperity to this country.

During the year that has just passed, we have witnessed further advances of our Government in many lines of business and no doubt

will see further regulations in time to come as we journey on our road to complete paternalism. We have seen a great many experiments tried, but as yet we see nothing that would lead us to believe that we are near a permanent policy. Uncertainty prevails in every line of business and no doubt every thinking business man was started when he read the President's budget message recommending unprecedented expenditures for the next few years to come, without any suggestion as to how the money should be raised. We know it must come from taxation. No conservative business man or corporation would think of expanding his business or branching out into new business in the face of the tremendous taxes that must be paid.

Trucking competition has been an active menace again this year and is one of the problems that remain to be solved. Portable feed grinders continue to operate in many sections and, while they have not done a large volume of custom grinding, they tend to depress below cost the price charged for this service.

The elevator code program started in July, 1933, and the code was finally approved in May, 1934. It has been a policy of this Association to boost and aid wherever we conscientiously could, rather than object and oppose everything, because we could not approve of and agree with each and every measure. While many in the grain business had misgivings as to the workability of the code, I think it should be said that we have cooperated to the best of our ability. I think much credit should be given to those who labored on a committee to establish a code, and this credit should be given for their energy and loyalty to the cause, rather than measured by the results obtained. It seems to me that the future goal of grain merchants should be to work against violent changes in marketing and handling grain. We should strive to recover foreign markets, endeavor to prevent further legislation that will tend to destroy the present manner of handling grain. We should discourage Government financing of grain stored on farms, as we believe that this is a function of the local banks rather than Government. We should endeavor to bring about economy in Government and lower taxes.

Finally, we should sincerely urge a moratorium on any plans, programs, and legislation at this time in the belief that producer, consumer, and distributor alike will be better served by reliance upon the tried and tested experience of the past than they will be by novel experiments.

Loyalty of the membership has been most encouraging and while during my administration I have not accomplished as much as I would have liked, I feel that I can recommend to all that the Association be supported. Certainly this is the day of organized minority, rather than individuals. Protection of industries against ruinous or unfair legislation, or the influence to secure needed legislation, is only a part of the valuable service a strong trade association can give. Likewise, in traffic and rate matters, defense against unethical competitors, as well as prevention of unethical practices in our own business, can best be carried on by an association. It is only through the cooperation of many companies and many men with common interests that enough prestige, power and weight can be presented to attain the desired results.

During the past, the Indiana Grain Dealers' Ass'n has had the support of the majority of grain dealers of the state, and I trust that it will continue to be a power in grain circles.

Inasmuch as this completes my two years' term of service as your President, I want to express my appreciation and gratitude to those with whom I have been associated in your service.

PROF. A. F. HINRICHS, Purdue University, used a series of charts and tables to illustrate his analysis of why some elevators make money while others do not. The data was compiled from a five year study of 79 independent and farmers elevators in the period 1928-33. He divided the elevators into two groups, according to whether the greatest dollar volume of their business was in grain or in side lines.

Prof. Hinrichs' analysis showed that grain dealers suffered as much as farmers during the period of low prices, their profits declining in many cases to the vanishing point. While both groups of elevators made an average profit of more than \$2,000 each in 1928, this had dropped to \$153 for the group with its greatest volume of business in grain by 1932; and to an average

loss of \$955 for the elevators in the side line group.

Average annual income for sideline elevators was nearly \$1,000 higher than that of the grain group, but this was more than offset by their increased expenses, and losses on bad accounts. The volume of business done markedly affected the costs of maintaining the business. A comparison for the two classes of elevators showed that those grossing less than \$50,000 annually had costs of 11.3% in the grain group, 13.3% in the sideline group. With gross volume ranging from \$50,000 to \$100,000 the costs were 8.7% and 10.1%; \$100,000 to \$150,000, 6.2% and 8.1% over \$150,000, 5.3% and 7.6%. This shows averages of 6.4% and 9.1% for each of the two groups.

Purdue University has found out that the farmer who helps himself survives the longest. This is also true of grain dealers. Attention was directed to one elevator operator that did a relatively low volume of business in grain, and handled no sidelines, yet made money consistently. The answer was found in low costs. Help was not hired unless it was needed and a diesel engine supplied the power.

Margins suffered with declining prices. In 1932 the elevators were giving the farmers 2c a bu. more, relatively, than they were in 1928. Average margins taken on corn in the \$50,000 volume business were 3½c in the grain group, 5c in the sideline group. In the \$100,000 volume class the margins were 3c and 4½c, respectively.

Too many elevators speculate with cash grain, holding it in the elevator awaiting a better price, said Prof. Hinrichs. If speculating is to be done, he felt, it is more easily and quickly conducted direct on the board of trade.

Labor constitutes approximately half the costs for both groups of elevators, and is the first place to look when seeking reductions. Buildings run second, but little can be done to reduce their costs once the investment is made.

Price curves show that farmers selling their grain shortly after harvest normally make more money than those who hold their grain until spring, because insurance, shrinkage, deterioration and other factors in stored grain on the farm are likely to exceed the normal carrying charges of grain elevators during the same period. Elevators carry grain more cheaply than it can normally be carried on the farm.

SECY FRED K. SALE, Indianapolis, read his annual report saying:

Secretary Sale's Sixth Annual Report

Each year of late has brought the country grain elevator industry to face new and heretofore unknown conditions. The year of 1934 will long be remembered by us as witnessing a radical change in conditions of agriculture which is without parallel in our country. A year ago we were faced with enormous surpluses of grain and without seemingly any outlet for same.

Governmental and cooperative agencies felt it their obligation to take some drastic action to bring farm prices up to a parity with other commodity prices, thus the enactment of the Corn-Hog program of restricted production. What then seemed to some of the farm leaders as an emergency measure, now justifies the opinion of the majority as an unwise move. Of course, no one could foresee a year ago what was soon to follow, the worst drought this country has ever known. Some contend the restricted acreage had much to do with the present high level of grain prices, but honest opinion gives most of the credit to the drought.

While many farmers have felt themselves fortunate in receiving checks from the Government for acreage taken out of cultivation last year, yet might they not have received more money if they had raised normal grain, even though the price for same might not be quite as high as now? As it is we are having to call on the Argentine, Canada and other foreign countries now for large supplies of feed grains. As the picture now presents itself, we will need a bumper crop of all grains the coming year, and I believe the progressive and successful farmers will lay their plans accordingly.

The southern half of Indiana has enjoyed bountiful crops of good quality this year. The northern half of the state has felt the effects of drought where normally they have abundant production. Our wheat crop was generally good but the oats crop practically a total failure and the corn crop far below an average. This has caused a change in the usual distribution

and trading between feeders in nearby territories and a great increase of sales of grain to truckers coming from far distant points. In spite of this, many of our members report their business and profits generally very satisfactory. I feel very much encouraged in the outlook for grain dealers and millers for the coming year.

Your Association during the past year has again shown a marked progress both from the standpoint of finances and in an increased membership. Our office work has, as heretofore, been more or less of a routine nature, only this past year there has been a greater amount of it. Our correspondence was materially increased, probably because of code work, but I have tried to answer your letters of inquiry on the same day as they were received in the office.

I have sent out 26 bulletins during 1934, in which I have endeavored to keep you fully and promptly advised on matters of interest to those who comprise our membership. I feel this is one of the closest contacts we have with our members and the letters we have received of commendation and appreciation of the information conveyed in these bulletins are many.

Fly-by-Night: It has been my effort to protect your interests against some of these parties who have preyed upon the grain trade extensively, and I have been able to accomplish rather satisfactory results. Through the splendid assistance of the Indiana State Police, and through your good cooperation, two check forgers have resumed their service in the penitentiary, and one or two rings of grain and seed thieves have been apprehended. Others are still carrying on and we are now on their trails. I suggest you report immediately any thefts, or parties carrying on any questionable transactions among our members. I would like to see this convention pass a resolution urging the enlarging and strengthening of our State Highway Police system on the merit system. It will mean greater protection to you, to the farmers and to all lines of business in our state.

Our Transportation Committee, under the able leadership of Harold L. Gray, has been on the job continuously looking after your transportation interests. Mr. Gray represented our Association in hearings at Chicago before the railroad executives on May 15th and November 21st. Increased grain rates have been vigorously protested, as well as the proposed charge of \$1.00 on shippers order bills of lading.

The Country Grain Elevator Code was finally approved and became effective on May 21, 1934. It was not until the latter part of July that the National Code Authority, of which I am a member, was approved by the NRA. The election of the State Code Authority was held on Aug. 8th, but not until Oct. 13th were its members approved by Washington. By this time the grain movement at harvest time was over and little opportunity was afforded for the Grain Code to be put into effective operation. Since the middle of October the State Grain Code Authority has been at your services to receive and pass on any Code violations which might be brought to its attention.

Our membership at our 1934 convention was 426. During the year we have added 44 new

members. We have lost by failures, suspension for non-payment of dues, firms which have gone out of business and resigned, 38, leaving a total membership today of 432. This is the largest membership the Indiana Grain Dealers Association has enjoyed for at least 15 years. Our finances are in excellent condition, as the Auditor's and Treasurer's reports will indicate.

Our Honor Roll. The Boosters are the fellows who have publicly shown their willingness to get out and do some constructive work in helping attain the high membership standard which we enjoy today. Each one has secured one or more new members since our convention a year ago. Our sincere appreciation is extended to the following individuals whose names appear on the Honor Roll for this past year. The number of members each has obtained follows: C. G. Egly 6, W. D. Springer 4, O. L. Barr 1, Avon Burk 1, Dr. E. E. Clore 1, F. S. Demoret 1, E. E. Elliott 1, P. E. Goodrich 1, Lew Hill 1, O. P. Larimore 1, W. N. Loughry 1, John E. Lynch 1, H. M. Mattix 1, Claude Record 1, F. B. Starz 1, Charles Urschel 1, J. J. Welp 1, C. C. Barnes 1, a total of 44.

With the splendid support of our Board of Managers, and with the fine cooperation freely given by the entire membership, we have gone forward in our endeavors and accomplishments. Every member has a right to feel proud of his affiliation with the Indiana Grain Dealers Assn. Greater things can still be attained during 1935 with your continued support of your newly elected officers and through your continued efforts to add more new members.

GEO. E. BOOTH, Chicago, Chairman National Code Authority for Country Grain Elevators, brought greetings from the body he heads and from the National Federation of Country Grain Elevator Ass'n. His talk reviewed the building of the code, and the protest of its Authority to Administration Order X131, as published on page 53 of the Jan. 23 number of GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS.

TREAS. R. B. McCONNELL, Indianapolis, reported the ass'n finances to be in good order. His report was approved.

C. G. EGLY, Ft Wayne, was commended for his vigorous work in bringing six new members to the ass'n during the last year. Pres. Springer took second place with four.

PRES. SPRINGER appointed the following com'tes:

RESOLUTIONS: O. L. Barr, Bicknell, chairman; Walter Moore, Covington; Luther Greenwood, Rensselaer; Raymond Shine, New Albany; C. M. Urschel, Tippecanoe; J. F. Russell, Greensburg, and Carl Wilson, Sulphur Springs.

NOMINATING: Phil Wolfram, Brownsburg, chairman; Lew Hill, Indianapolis; A. D.

Shirley, Walton; E. P. Finch, Hillsboro, and Frank Sellars, Russiaville.

AUDITING: L. S. Daugherty, Indianapolis, chairman; Carl Applegate, Cicero, and Hugh McCorkle, Flora.

ENTERTAINMENT: Charles Weirick, chairman, Claude Record, Dale Philips, Glenn Steinhart, and Wm. E. Evans, all of Indianapolis.

Adjourned to Friday morning.

Friday Morning Session

PRES. SPRINGER opened the second session Friday morning, following a program of singing by the harmonious Mississippi Jubilee Quartette.

HAROLD L. GRAY, Crawfordsville, reported on transportation problems that have arisen during the year. He said:

Report of the Transportation Com'te

Our transportation system is still unbalanced and one-sided; part regulated and part unregulated, but great strides toward improvement have been made during the past year.

Testimony meetings, hearings and oral arguments have been held in various parts of the United States between railroads, shippers and haulers of freight, both before and separate from the Interstate Commerce Commission, that have made real progress.

The compilation of all this evidence, together with much public opinion, has been very enlightening. Recent speeches and letters of Joseph B. Eastman, Federal Co-ordinator, as well as a favorable statement from President Roosevelt, encourages us to believe that all means and forms of transportation, even this year, will be given regulation on a fair and equitable basis.

It is hoped that this will do away with Government subsidized means of transportation, which cut rates below costs of private owned business.

I represented the Association at Chicago before Commissioner Aitchison of the Interstate Commerce Commission on November 20th at a hearing relative to the increase in freight rates, freight charges at the terminals, and a dollar extra charge on every bill of lading issued. It was brought out conclusively by all that any increase would be detrimental to the railroads and drive a greater volume of tonnage to trucks. We strenuously opposed the dollar charge on Order Bills of Lading. No decision on this has yet been rendered, as the oral arguments at Washington were only concluded the 15th of this month. We anticipate a favorable decision.

Trucks continue to be a dominant factor in the movement of grain, grain products, and side line commodities of every elevator man. Cross country movement of grain has been in tremendous volume and thousands of bushels which have heretofore moved via rail and terminal have moved direct from the crib.

That there has been an uneconomical extension of transport facilities there is no doubt. There are many different forms and means of transportation performing the same service, all of which is now being seriously studied by our Government. We may expect the elimination of many duplicate routes and services.

Much progress has been made during the past year in getting to the bottom of conditions as they really exist and the laying of a more solid foundation for all transportation.

Legislation at Washington is now pending to make all provisions of the Interstate Commerce Act applicable to common carriers by motor vehicles (H. R. 1989); to prohibit foreign vessels in our coastwise trade, and water carriers from giving rebates, as well as other much needed regulation.

Indiana is represented on the Committee on Interstate Commerce by Sherman Minton of the Senate and Samuel B. Pettingill of the House.

It will be well for all to watch closely and assist when possible in the molding and solidifying of the new rules and regulations of transportation, which will be enacted in the very near future.

F. A. DERBY, Topeka, Kan., pres. of the Grain & Feed Dealers National Ass'n, reviewed the grain business and its progress. The next national legislative step, feared Mr. Derby, would likely be licensing of all commodity handlers. When bureaucracy gets in the saddle it stays there and pushes vigorously for more power and more income. Mr. Derby's address is published elsewhere in this number.

N. T. CRANE, Huntington, Ind., advertising manager of the Farmer's Guide presented both sides of the much discussed Farm Bureau question in an address on "Dangers of Farm Co-Operative Merchandising to the Established

New Officers Indiana Grain Dealers Ass'n



Left to right, W. D. Springer, Pres. G. A. Pritchard and Sec'y Frederick Sale. Back row, G. F. Buttruff, J. L. Blish, M. P. Sellars and W. C. Bechdol

Dealer." The state Farm Bureau proposes to pay back to the farmers who partition it a dividend in return for their volunteering orders for supplies in advance and in volume, eliminating the need for selling programs. If the dividends are left with the Bureau they propose eventually to buy out or establish factories to further reduce costs. Thru the efforts of the Farm Bureau fertilizer is now selling 50% lower in Indiana than in Illinois, due to large contracted annual volume. The Farm Bureau ranks sixth in distribution of oil and gas in the state, with 77 established bulk plants, from which trucks are operated in all but two of the 92 counties in the state. The trucks have established routes, and pick up orders as they deliver previous orders.

The educational department of the state Farm Bureau holds meetings in the public schools. Dealers are justified in objecting to the use of public property, supported by taxpayers' monies, for the private advancement of any single class.

Apparently there is no stopping point for the Farm Bureau. It has proposed the accumulation of funds from the payment of regular prices under its cheap service plan for opening a central Farm Bureau bank.

With its buying habits, offering large contracts in exchange for low manufacturers' profit margins the manufacturers see danger in Farm Bureau projects, and would willingly support, both financially and morally, any movement opposing the Bureau.

E. F. JOHNSON, St. Louis, Mo., delivered a most interesting address covering the development of soybean production in this country, the commercial problems that have been solved in processing soybeans, the place of soybeans in industry, and in food products, and the influences on the prices offered for soybeans. His address is published elsewhere in this number. Ad'ourned to 1:30 p. m.

Friday Afternoon Session

The third session was called to order by Pres. Springer who introduced Ralph Scott of Greenfield.

MR. SCOTT told of the failures of the rice pool which cost the government over \$2,500,000, and hurt instead of helping the rice growers. Businessmen are so filled with fear of taxation and regulation they hesitate to venture new capital, so the depression will continue until our individual citizens are freed from excessive regimentation and taxation. I believe in business men running their own undertakings. They should be encouraged to engage in profitable business.

L. S. DOUGHERTY of the Auditing Committee reported the Treasurer's report to be correct.

A. D. SHIRLEY of the Nominating Committee presented the following candidates for the official family and all were elected without opposition:

For President, G. A. Pritchard, Fortville; Vice pres., T. C. Crabbs, Crawfordsville; Directors, two years, W. D. Springer, Indianapolis; Wilbur Bechdol, Walton; C. G. Egly, Fort Wayne; Oris Wright, Vincennes.

F. X. METTENET AND FRED DOPKE of the Traction Light and Power Co. and the Northern Indiana Power Co., presented a very interesting dialogue discussing power problems that was designed to enlighten electric power users on short cuts to economical and efficient installations.

They presented charts showing the following reduced rates effective Jan. 28:

Proposed Rates, Northern Indiana Power Co.	
	Per KWH
First 50 KWH used per month.....	6 cts.
Next 100 KWH used in same month..	5 cts.
Next 150 KWH used in same month..	4 cts.
Next 200 KWH used in same month..	3.5 cts.
Next 500 KWH used in same month..	3.0 cts.
Next 1000 KWH used in same month..	2.5 cts.
All over 2000 KWH used in same month	2.25 cts.

Monthly minimum charge, \$1.00 per h.p. first 10 h.p.; 50 cts. over 10 h.p.; 75 h.p. or more—demand meter may be installed, or yearly minimum charge \$9.00 per h.p. per year.

When load is 50 h.p. or more and lighting load is 15% or less of power load, lighting may be connected through power meter.

LEW HILL, Chairman of the Grades Committee of the Grain & Feed Dealers National Ass'n told the dealers his committee would be glad to hear any complaints any dealer cared to make. The past year was so dry every grain graded but on a wet harvest we would probably have many complaints.

CHAIRMAN O. L. BARR of the Resolutions Committee presented resolutions thanking the officers, the speakers, the hosts of the banquet and the Grain Dealers National Mutual Fire Ins. Co. for handling the registration.

A resolution for an enlarged and more efficient state highway police was also adopted as well as the following:

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED Protest Increased Charges

RESOLVED that we oppose any raise in freight rates on farm products.

That we especially protest the proposed charge by the railroads of \$1.00 each for issuing Shippers' Order Bills of Lading.

Reduce Carload Minimum

RESOLVED that we favor the reduction of the minimum carload for grain from 60,000 lb. to 40,000 lb. as affording better service to the shippers and much more business for the railroads.

Urge Cessation of Legislative Interference

RESOLVED that we especially urge a cessation of legislative activities in Congress relating to the Grain Marketing system until more settled business conditions prevail or until unquestioned evidence of the need of emergency legislation arises.

Oppose Farm Bureau in Business

WHEREAS there has been started a movement to oppose the general encroachment of the State and National Farm Bureau into all lines of business, be it

RESOLVED that this Association give this movement its whole-hearted support and that an official representative from the Association be sent to their next regular meeting.

One speaker being detained and no new business being presented one of the best conventions yet held by the Ass'n was brot to a close.

Indiana's Banquet and Entertainment

Living up to their reputation for producing high grade entertainment and appetizing banquets the entertainment committee, composed of Charles Weirick, Claude Record, Dale Philips, Glenn Steinhart, and Wm E. Evans, outdid itself in the ball room of the Lincoln Hotel Thursday night. Roast chicken was the big item on the bill of fare, esthetically, tho not necessarily, helped by a program of music presented by Jerry Rogers and his orchestra.

ARTHUR F. BRIESE, billed as an American "Four Star" Humorist, emotionally aroused his audience to the point of throwing him out, before removing his disguise to demonstrate the hoax he had played of a visiting Britisher.

A program of vaudeville acts, singers, and pretty dancers, kept the 347 banqueteers attentively interested for over an hour. Then the orchestra began the music for the annual dance that busied the ballroom floor until midnight.

Hoosier Convention Notes

SALT salesmen included J. J. Bauer and T. Davis.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., sent R. L. Callahan, J. J. Hill, and W. M. Wallace.

GEO. M. BAXTER represented the Pecunia office of the Keystone Steel & Wire Co.

BAG representatives were C. D. Alexander, A. Brabender, A. C. Greer, Morris Katz, L. E. Cox, and R. C. Van Horn.

PRIZES: The Directors have appropriated \$15 for prizes for boosters who capture the most new members during the coming year. R. P. Kellam & Son of New Lisbon is the first new member.

MACHINERY salesmen and engineers included C. F. Albertson of the McMillin Truck Dump; E. B. Bargery, Union Iron Works; W. D. Clark, W. D. Campbell and E. Ripley, Fairbanks-Morse & Co.; E. F. Schneider, International Harvester Co.

SEED FIRMS and seed departments of grain and feed firms were represented by T. H.

[Concluded on page 109]

In a Year of Short Crops INDIANAPOLIS Still Stands Out Ahead

Located in the heart of the Grain Belt and having the best railroad and handling facilities, Indianapolis affords you an excellent outlet for your grain. Active buyers assure a constant market.

*Ship us your wheat,
corn, and oats.*

Acme-Evans Co.

Millers

James E. Bennett & Co.

Grain, Provisions, Stocks

The Cleveland Grain Co.

Consignments

Dorgan Grain Co.

General Grain Business

The Early & Daniel Co.

Receivers and Shippers

Hayward-Rich Grain Corp.

Commission & Brokerage

The Lew Hill Grain Co.

Commission & Brokerage

Lowell Hoyt & Co.

Grain Commission

McEwan-Butturff Grain Co.

Consignments

Fred W. Scholl Grain Co.

Receivers & Shippers

Standard Elevator Co.

Receivers & Shippers

Steinhart Grain Co.

Receivers & Shippers

Illinois Farmers Grain Dealers At Springfield

Springfield, historic capital of Illinois, welcomed the thirty-second annual convocation of the Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n of Illinois on Feb. 5-7, where over three hundred members gathered in the ultra-modern Abraham Lincoln Hotel for an interesting program well presented by able speakers.

In addition to the splendid papers presented the resolutions adopted merit particular attention.

Instead of turning the first morning over to renewing acquaintances, the officers and directors and many of the members attended the funeral of the late F. W. McLaughlin at Ashland.

H. B. GROMMON, President, Plainfield, thereafter called the first session to order and followed the invocation and address of welcome with his president's annual report.

LAWRENCE FARLOW, Secretary, Bloomington, presented his annual report, to wit:

Secretary Farlow's Annual Report

In spite of short crops, resulting from chinch bug damage and unprecedented drought, reports from farmers elevator companies throughout the state indicate a marked improvement in the average financial condition for the year 1934. On the occasion of this, the thirty-second annual convention of this association, we find our member companies in a better financial position and better equipped to serve their respective communities than ever before. The difficult problems that grew out of the depression have afforded many lessons in business management which will be remembered and applied long after the emergency has passed.

During the past year the officers of the association have been called upon to deal with a great many problems of statewide and national concern.

Country Elevator Code: While this association did not sponsor the idea of placing country elevators under a code, it was our opinion that, since a code was required by federal statute, it was better for those interested in the welfare of the industry to develop a code than to have one imposed upon us by others not familiar with our problems. Throughout the deliberations of the committee, we endeavored to prevent any provisions which would impose any undue hardships upon our members and at the same time we were anxious to include some things that might result in more favorable competitive conditions.

Cooperative Loans: After the establishment of the St. Louis Bank for Cooperatives, to provide federal loans for cooperative associations that were in need of financial assistance, your association made every possible effort to cooperate with the bank. Forty percent of the farmers elevators companies have ample capital to carry on their business without negotiating for any long term loans. Another 20% are being adequately cared for by local banks. However, out of the remaining 40% there are many that have seen fit to apply for federal loans. We have assisted in the preparation of a great many such applications. In some cases it has been necessary for an association to change its Articles of Incorporation and by-laws to meet the cooperative requirements of the Farm Credit Act.

One problem of ever increasing concern to farmers elevator companies is that of transportation. With the completion of our improved highway system and the opening of the deep waterway from the Great Lakes to the Gulf of Mexico, truck and barge competition present a real problem. Since both forms of transportation are subsidized by state and federal governments, it is difficult for rail carriers to hold the traffic. Conditions have been especially favorable for trucks this past year on account of the deficit feed areas so near your elevators. Part of this will be corrected when production again becomes normal.

We have attended numerous conferences with railroad representatives in an effort to bring to their attention the importance of adjusting rates on grain to meet this new competition. Railroad companies are slow to move in matters of this kind, but many railroad executives are giving this problem serious consideration. We now have the assurance that those roads operating in competition with barge lines contemplate putting in competitive rates when navigation opens this spring.

Legislation: Your President and Secretary spent about a week in Washington when we testified before the House Committee on Agriculture in opposition to what we considered unwise legislation for the further regulation of grain exchanges. It was our opinion that the proposed amendment to the Grain Futures Act would restrict trading in grain futures and thereby limit the market for the farmer's grain at a time when a broader market was his greatest need. The bill did not pass. We also supported the reduction in the federal tax on futures trades. We believe it to be the duty of the association to use its influence to protect and enlarge the farmers' market in every way possible.

Multiple Code Assessments: One of our most recent problems has been the matter of Code assessments on sideline business. At the time the elevator code was approved your committee was assured that no industry would be required to contribute to the support of more than one code authority. This assurance was supported by administrative order X-36. Later that order was modified to permit multiple assessments by special exemptions where sufficient cause could be shown for such exception. The Code Authority of the Retail Solid Fuel Industry petitioned for special exemption and their petition was granted. The national budget of the Grain Code Authority was only \$26,000, while the budget of the Coal Code Authority was \$2,664,000. With that budget to support, the coal assessment was about seven times the amount of the grain assessment as applied to the average elevator whose business was 90% grain and 4% coal. The elevator code authority petitioned for a rehearing. However, the case was decided in favor of the Coal Code Authority. Administrative Order 78 provided that no industry should pay to more than one code authority on its retail business. We relied upon that to protect the elevators against being assessed on each sideline.

Now comes Administrative Order 131 which says an industry must pay on all its retail business, and nobody knows what the next order may be. Your Grain Code Authority has filed another petition for relief.

Our farmers elevators have, long since, passed the experimental stage. They are so well established and their services are so indispensable that we have no fear that they will not continue to grow and prosper. Your state Association, with thirty-two years of experience and with a complete record of all developments from the beginning of the farmers elevator movement, is well equipped to serve you in all matters that require centralized and concerted action.

CHAS. FAIRFIELD, Treasurer, Fisher, reported the organization to be in good financial standing.

HARRY HIESER, Auditor, Bloomington, presented a summary of the Auditing Department.

F. S. BETZ, Chicago, reported for the American Coop. Pub. Co.

COMITE APPOINTMENTS

President Grommon appointed the following committees:

CREDENTIALS: Vern Marks, Kempton; Chas. Holz, Buckley, and Lee Mellinger, Cerro Gordo.

RESOLUTIONS: A. J. Torri, Seatonville; J. A. Henebry, Plainfield; H. H. Harms, Chenoa; E. P. Foley, Tremont; T. R. Cain, Jacksonville; L. N. Bear, Ludlow, and F. A. Brickner, Mechanicsburg.

NOMINATING: F. A. Walton, Belleville; Ernest Musselman, Tremont; J. H. Schumacher, Verona; Tom McConnell, Woodhull; H. A. Hendricks, Cerro Gordo; Jos. McCreery, Mason City, and Vern Marks, Kempton.

Banquet

The banquet hall was filled to overflowing Tuesday evening. Lieutenant Governor Thomas R. Denovan was the entertaining toastmaster. L. A. Moore, Superintendent of Plant Industry, State Department of Agriculture, led all the assembled weed seeds and Canadian thistles in community singing. Ernest W. Riley, Pleasant Plains, introduced Wayne Weir, a student of the University of Illinois College of Agricul-

ture, winner of the organization's corn judging trophy for 1934. Mr. Weir told how he won the trophy.

CONGRESSMAN Everett Dirksen, Pekin, delivered the banquet address, and backed the corn-alcohol-in-gasoline program, citing that a 5% mixture thereof would consume 800,000,000 bus of corn.

Wednesday Morning Session

LAWRENCE PITTWOOD, Atwood, presided at the Wednesday morning session, which was in charge of the Managers' Club.

A. F. NELSON, Sec'y of the Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n of Minnesota, and treasurer of the industry's Code Authority, spoke on the NRA Code for Country Grain Elevators. In opening his remarks he sketched the formation of the Code Authority, through the 19 times the code was rewritten and of the difficulties to be overcome because of state laws. "The assessment of \$3 per elevator," he said, "is the lowest of any code authority, there being no racketeering by those in power."

"The code had to cover customs and conditions as they exist in every area of the country," Mr. Nelson pointed out, "therefore it is more or less general. We do not expect any difficulty in enforcing the code because of the closely knit organizations through which the Code Authority is working."

After warning his listeners that the state compliance boards are checking up on various industries, and outlining the labor requirements, Mr. Nelson sketched the unfair trade practices, particularly emphasizing the storage provisions of the code, which state that no free storage shall be given except as permitted by state law, and then only if the elevator is qualified to store under the warehouse act.

GEORGE E. BOOTH, President of the Code Authority, Chicago, in helping to unscramble the confused notions over Orders 36-X and X-131, told of the rehearing on the former order which was obtained by the coal interests and made it mandatory for grain elevators handling coal to pay into the coal assessment.

Now X-131 makes it mandatory to pay assessments on all retail business, Mr. Booth explained, and refusal to do so is a violation of the code. Ninety percent of the elevators have already paid the coal assessment—some under protest.

The labor provisions in the grain elevator code are the ones governing every elevator—not those of any side-line code.

STORING IN COUNTRY ELEVATORS

GROVER C. HOFF, Assistant Sec'y Illinois Commerce Commission, Springfield, dovetailed his remarks with those of the previous speaker, telling of the Regulations on Storing Grain in Country Elevators.

Before an Illinois grain dealer has the right to store grain he must comply with the state or federal law, the former requiring a license issued by the Illinois Commerce Commission and jurisdiction, thereafter, which governs inspection of the property but *not* of the grain in store.

General Order 135 specifies the following procedure: make application for license, file bond of at least \$5,000, pay fee required, upon inspection if elevator is approved then license will be issued.

Some have applied for a license, Mr. Hoff related in outlining the Act of 1871 which governs the storage of grain, and citing that there was only 500,000 bushels of grain in storage in the state on the first of this year as compared with 6,000,000 bushels the previous year.

While there is no set rate for storage compulsory in Illinois under law, Mr. Hoff recommended an amendment to the law regulating same.

APPLYING STATE SEED LAW

L. A. MOORE, Superintendent of Plant Industry, State Department of Agriculture, Springfield, followed with an illuminating ad-

dress on the "Illinois Seed Law and Its Application," emphasizing the difficulty this department is having with truckers bringing in poor seed, and of enforcing provisions of the law aimed to curb over-the-fence selling of seed without testing. Morning glory in soy beans, large percentages of Canadian thistle in oats coming in from the Northwest, and other examples of flagrant disregard for the law were cited by Mr. Moore, who stressed that it was to the interests of the elevators to see that the farmers got good seed, and also important that the elevators co-operated with the department in discouraging illegal farmer-to-farmer seed sales until the seeds were tested, the "dearest" trading any farmer does.

The state seed law was next carefully read and explained by Mr. Moore.

On the important subject of hybrid corn, Mr. Moore stated that no strain is 100% perfect and that all are cross-pollinated in an attempt to overcome disadvantageous characteristics. "Inquire of the reliability of the seller of hybrid corn," he cautioned, "before you buy!"

The truckers are giving the department a great deal of trouble, Mr. Moore confided, and they're selling terrible stuff. Why 35% of the samples of lespedeza tested by the department have been found unsaleable because of the large percentage of dodger.

Lespedeza is good for acid soils, in Mr. Moore's opinion, but it will never replace red or sweet clover.

D. M. HARDY, President, St. Louis Bank for Co-operatives, concluded the morning's program with his address on "Federal Loans to Co-operatives."

Wednesday Afternoon Session

H. W. GALLEY, Manager, Oils Division, A. E. Staley Mfg. Co., Decatur, opened the Wednesday afternoon program with a treatise on "The Industrial Use of Soy Beans," which will be published in a later number.

Following his talk Mr. Galley, in answer to questions, said: that feeding whole soy beans *does* produce soft pork; that from a manufacturing standpoint, governed by the time element in raising soy beans, the varieties of beans which produce the most and best quality of oil are Manchou, Illini, and Dunfield; that his company grinds nothing but the yellow beans; and that approximately four-ninths of this state's production of soy beans is cut for hay.

Z. G. HOPKINS, Special Representative, Western Railways Presidents' Com'te on Public Relations, in speaking of "Agriculture and Its Relation to the Railroads," stated that transportation was but a phase of production, and that were it not for stringent regulations and adverse legislation the carriers would be able to offer the lowest cost transportation available. "We only want the opportunity to compete on even terms," he said in emphasizing that as the volume of tonnage goes down the unit cost invariably goes up.

P. DUDLEY, Secretary, Corn Industries Research Foundation, New York City, told his story of the competition of tapioca with corn through the aid of charts and graphs.

Corn, a native grain, is the backbone of farming, he began. It originated in South America and the first settlers lived on corn and game, so corn literally made America.

The United States now grows 60% of the corn grown in the world; one-third of our crop acreage is planted in this crop, or approximately 100,000,000 acres out of 350,000,000 acres under production, as compared with one-seventh of the total acreage to wheat and between one-ninth to one-tenth to cotton. Farm income on corn is in excess of the combined income on cotton and wheat most every year, frequently being much ahead, he showed.

Corn consumption is divided as follows: hogs 41%, horses and mules 20%, cattle 15%, fed to stock off farms 6%, poultry 4%, human food

3½%, sheep and lambs 1%, seed 1%, lost waste 1%.

Industrial users of corn are divided as follows: corn refiners 3%, corn meal, etc., 2%, brewers 1%, corn grits 1%, exports ½%.

Where can we use more corn? Let us appraise the figures on the decrease in corn consumption between 1925 to 1934 compared with the period from 1915 to 1924. Hog consumption of corn decreased 7%, horse and mule consumption went down 22%, cattle ate 11% less, poultry consumed 4% more, human beings used 39% less, sheep ate 4% less, corn refiners used 15% more, but there was 77% less meal ground, brewers consumption remains constant whereas hominy, grits, etc., declined 39% and exports went down 74%, all based on per capita consumption.

Tapioca, on the other hand, is raised with cheap labor, comes into this country from Java free of duty, the transportation charges all the way from Java to this country being less than the rail rate on starch from Decatur to Atlantic seaboard. Imports of tapioca in 1931 amounted to 28% of our total corn starch sales alone, they were 30% in 1932, 33% in 1933, and 36% in 1934. In the textile field, including such items as paper, colors, explosives, etc., tapioca imports in 1931 amounted to 52% of the total corn starch sales and rose 1% the following year, were 57% in 1933 and jumped to 71% in 1934.

Therefore, and for a dozen of other comparable reasons, it is paramount that the American farmer demand a duty on tapioca coming into this country for his own protection.

R. I. MANSFIELD, Chicago, member of the Grain Com'te on National Affairs, in discussing his subject of "A Research Bureau for Agriculture," recommended the establishing of a laboratory to discover new uses for grains and grain by-products to enhance the income of the producer. His studied dissertation will appear later.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS

With the exception of the late F. W. McLaughlin of Ashland, all officers and directors were re-elected. They are: H. B. Grommon, Plainfield, president; L. E. Riley, Pleasant Plains, first vice president; E. H. Dannewitz, Somonauk, second vice president; Chas. Fairfield, Fisher, treasurer; Lawrence Farlow, Bloomington, secretary, and the following directors: H. J. Greive, Edinburg; J. A. Henebry, Plainfield; Chas. Holz, Buckley; Lee Mellinger, Cerro Gordo; Lewis Weber, Peru; E. P. Foley, Tremont, and J. E. McCreery, Mason City.

Wednesday Evening Session

The Manager's Annual Business Session concluded in the re-election of Vern Marks of Kempton as president of the Managers' Club, Herbert Hendricks of Cerro Gordo as vice president, and Lawrence Pittman of Atwood as sec'y.

ARTHUR J. BRIESE, a nationally-known humorist, topped off the program with a presentation of British heresies on the economic problems of the day, and gave his audience a hearty laugh.

Thursday Morning Session

"WHY A FIDELITY BOND?" was the question asked and answered by H. K. Mansfield of Omaha, in opening the sixth session, presided over by Vice President L. E. Riley.

CORN, HOGS AND PROCESSING TAXES

A. J. S. WEAVER, Chief of the Grain Section of the AAA, Washington, D. C., discussed the Corn-Hog Program for 1935, Who Pays the Processing Tax and How, and The Ever-Normal Granary.

In opening he sketched how this country was a debtor nation before the war, paying our obligations in wheat, cotton and lard. After the war European nations owed us money and had no gold with which to buy from us, so we lent them our money to buy our products. That

couldn't go on forever; neither were the Europeans going to pay out money to us for things they could raise themselves, and as a consequence we couldn't sell our products except at sacrifice prices. Then the Farm Board was created to buy for their own account and exchange grains for notes or goods, and now we have the Agricultural Adjustment Administration which is trying to convince Agriculture of the wisdom of cutting yields to meet the demand, for the Agriculturist cannot gauge his yields to just produce enough to get his price as does the industrialist.

As proof of the success of the AAA's program, Mr. Weaver cited that farm income was up 41% last year as compared with the increase in national income of 20%, and how 8% fewer hogs brought 5% more and so on.

The 1935 Corn-Hog program is imperative, he said, because high prices are always followed by an increase in production. And a large corn crop will mean disastrously low prices next fall, inasmuch as there are fewer farm animals to feed.

Nor does the AAA have in mind making this country go onto a domestic basis, planning on the contrary to exploit foreign markets. And as an illustration a reciprocal trade treaty is now being negotiated with Cuba, they giving us a preferential reduced tariff on our pork and pork products and we reciprocating with a low tariff on sugar—which does not injure our domestic sugar interests. As a result Cuba will be taking the equivalent of the production of 200,000 acres of corn the first three months of this year alone. While there is no tariff on blackstrap molasses coming into this country from Cuba, it does not equal the pork and lard going from the U. S. into Cuba, he said.

If a satisfactory method of adjustment of processing taxes could be worked out for corn based only on feed, then the burden would not fall as it does now on the hogs, and the hog supply and the price would take care of itself. Obviously corn can not be used as a sole control agent for livestock.

Farmers who diversify are doing well, and are not the ones signing up on the Corn-Hog contracts, but the large corn producers brought this present situation upon themselves, one which should have been adjusted right after the World War.

The Ever Normal Granary is a method of stabilizing prices, but is not a proposition that will be entered into with closed eyes. Some say grains can be kept on the farms and others say not. If it can then it is more important to everyone except the speculator that a constant price and constant supplies be the goal to be striven for.

CHAS. ADKINS, Ex-Congressman from Decatur, a member of the Agricultural Com'te during his tenure of office, told of the tariff as it affects the farmer. He sketched the history of this great political football.

His conclusion was that high labor costs, out of proportion to the return to agriculturists, is responsible for the plight of the producer today.

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED

With the unanimous adoption of the following resolutions the convention adjourned, *sine die*:

Demand Free and Open Markets

WHEREAS, we, the Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n of Illinois, have always stood for a free and open market for agricultural commodities, and

WHEREAS, certain agricultural leaders are advocating a complete monopoly of agricultural production, sales facilities and all related industries with ruthless disregard of the interests of the American people as a whole, therefore be it

RESOLVED, that we oppose any and all attempts to regiment agriculture or the American farmer, whether it be federally supervised or otherwise, and furthermore be it

RESOLVED, that we diligently and untiringly work against and combat any attempt to create a monopoly which could possess the power to feed or starve the American people at the whim of an oligarchy of any origin or under any supervision.

[Continued on page 109]

Grain and Feed Trade News

Reports of new firms, changes, deaths and failures; new elevators, feed mills, improvements, fires, casualties and accidents are solicited.

CALIFORNIA

Woodland, Cal.—Contract for the construction of William Crawford's new feed mill has been let to E. L. Younger, a local builder, who was ready to start work several weeks ago but was waiting for favorable weather conditions. The first unit of the mill will be 42x106 feet.

Stockton, Cal.—The Stockton Grain Terminal the first unit of which was put in operation last November, as previously reported, is about to start construction of a large addition to its plant capable of storing 35,000 tons of sacked grain. George M. McLeod, general superintendent, is also superintendent of the Delta Warehouse Co.

Los Angeles, Cal.—Will E. Keller, 66 years of age, pioneer Los Angeles flour manufacturer, died Jan. 24, at his home in this city, from pneumonia. In 1893 Mr. Keller entered into a three-man partnership which was later to become the Globe Grain & Milling Co., with mills from San Francisco to San Diego. The McDonald Milling Co., which Mr. Keller helped to found, was merged with the Globe Co. in 1902. Mr. Keller became its first pres. In 1926 he retired from active work in the Globe Co. He is survived by his widow and three sons.

CANADA

Hickson, Ont.—A chopping mill has been opened in the west end of town by A. E. Welch.

Scotland, Ont.—The death of William A. Stuart, grain merchant at this point, occurred recently, a heart attack being the cause of death.

COLORADO

Durango, Colo.—Charley Goulding, who operates the San Juan Implement Co., has installed a grist mill.

Keenesburg, Colo.—Charles V. Carder has been appointed manager of the Keenesburg Elvtr. Co.'s elevator, succeeding Ross Shaklee, who resigned recently.

Culp (Lamar p. o.), Colo.—Culp & Sons have completed their new elevator and feed mixing plant that replaces the fire loss of last November, previously reported. The mill and equipment cost about \$5,000 and is located at Culp & Sons' sheep feeding plant.

Denver, Colo.—Robert Cushman Johnson, treas. of the Denver Grain Exchange since its organization, died in St. Luke's Hospital, Jan. 26, from bronchial pneumonia, at the age of 65 years. Mr. Johnson was born in Milwaukee, Wis., and came to Denver 35 years ago. His brother, Herbert E. Johnson, is vice-pres. of the Colorado Milling & Elvtr. Co. His widow and one daughter survive him.

ILLINOIS

Towanda, Ill.—Ben Falkingham now operates one of the two elevators here.

Loraine, Ill.—John Wessel has purchased the elevator and coal business of Lawless Bros.

Pesotum, Ill.—We will install a truck lift in the near future, the type of which we have not decided upon.—Pesotum Elvtr. Co., J. A. Gilles, mgr

Peoria, Ill.—The Illinois Grain Dealers Ass'n will hold its next annual convention in this city on May 14 and 15, at the Hotel Jefferson.

Troy Grove, Ill.—Frank Marks is now manager of the Co-op. Grain & Supply Co.'s elevator here.—Jack Plotnicky, Bartlett Frazier Co.

Hebron, Ill.—Mail addressed to George Lindsay, proprietor of the Economy Feed Co. here, is returned by the post office marked "Moved to Zenda, Wis."

Cushman (Sullivan p. o.), Ill.—The name of the Paul R. Smith Grain Co. has been changed to Cushman Elvtr., with Mrs. Edith C. Smith as owner and manager.

Peterstown (Mendota p. o.), Ill.—Harold Holler is the new manager of the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator here.—Jack Plotnicky, Bartlett Frazier Co. (La Salle, Ill.)

Decatur, Ill.—Fire probably caused by defective wiring damaged the laboratory equipment in the superintendent's office of the Shellbarger Grain Products Co. on Feb. 4.

Morris, Ill.—A grain storage building having a capacity of 20,000 bus. is being erected here by the Farmers Square Deal Grain Co. on its property at the elevator near the Rock Island tracks.

Greenville, Ill.—The Farmers Equity Elvtr. Co. sustained fire damage to its plant on Jan. 30; loss, \$1,200. George Freidein has been arrested and has confessed to setting this fire and four others.

Savoy, Ill.—The Savoy Grain & Coal Co. has erected a new building, 24x32 feet, and installed the hammer mill and batch mixer formerly owned by L. W. Womacks, who will continue to operate same under the Savoy Co.'s supervision.—W. E. Munson, mgr.

Seatonville, Ill.—About 125 farmers attended the annual meeting here on Jan. 14, sponsored by the Northwestern Grain & Livestock Co., Anton Torri, manager of the elevator, being master of ceremonies. R. I. Mansfield, of Chicago, was the principal speaker.

Grand Ridge, Ill.—The Grand Ridge Co-op. Grain & Supply Co. recently installed a new head drive in its north elevator, also SKF Bearings on the head and jack shaft. Similar improvements were made to the company's south elevator about a year ago.

Morris, Ill.—The Farmers National Warehouse Corp., whose elevator is situated on the north bank of the Illinois River here, has made application to the War Dept. of the United States for permission to build a wharf at the elevator, to afford docking facilities for boats loading or unloading grain.

Walshville, Ill.—The Walshville Co-op. Elvtr. Co.'s building was entered by thieves during the night of Jan. 29, who stole a truckload of groceries from the grocery sales room, which is operated in connection with the elevator. Several hundred dollars' worth was stolen. Entrance was gained by breaking the lock on the front door. Checks left in a money box were not molested.

Morton, Ill.—Joseph Hauter, Sr., who for the past 30 years has been a grain dealer here, at present operating with his son Chris, under the firm name of Hauter Grain & Coal Co., gave a dinner, on Jan. 23, celebrating the 48th wedding anniversary of himself and wife, also the 71st birthday of Mrs. Hauter. Mr. Hauter, who is also 71 years old, goes to the elevator office every day.

Ashkum, Ill.—The Ford-Stout Grain Co.'s 160,000-bu. elevator, one of the largest along the Illinois Central Railroad, burned at 2 a. m., Feb. 2, in the worst fire this town has ever known; loss, estimated at \$30,000. The elevator was filled with grain, all of which was insured; about \$12,000 insurance was carried on the building, which was approximately half its value. The elevator was built in 1900 by the late C. H. Comstock. The family conducted the business until last September, when it was sold to V. H. Ford and Fred Stout.

Minonk, Ill.—The Terminal Grain Co. of St. Louis has purchased, repaired, and re-opened the 100,000-bu. U. M. Memmen elevator here. Equipment has just been installed for unloading cars, and transit privileges obtained from the carriers. The company operates an elevator on the river at Lacon, about 30 miles distant. Horace A. Hazen, of Fisher, has been made manager and will move his family to this point.

Standard, Ill.—The Standard Co-op. Elvtr. Co. has just completed another successful year's business. When E. J. Olson was employed as manager in 1926, there was quite an indebtedness on the company. That was quickly overcome, and a dividend has been paid on stock for the past seven years, and a patronage dividend in addition to the dividend on stock for the last three years. There is also a very substantial surplus to carry on the business.

Ashland, Ill.—Frank W. McLaughlin, 68 years of age, a director of the Illinois Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n, died at his home here Feb. 4. Mr. McLaughlin came to this city as manager of the Ashland Farmers Elvtr., 20 years ago. He was also manager of the Prentice, Ill., Farmers Elvtr. near here (a branch of the Ashland company), directing both houses to the time of his death. He was mayor of the village several terms, also pres. of the board of education. He is survived by a son and two daughters.

Stronghurst, Ill.—A man recently brot some oats to Mr. Opie's feed mill to be ground, giving Mr. Opie a \$5 bill. The latter laid the bill on some feed sacks, covering it with his gloves, while he counted out the change, \$4.75. Shortly afterwards he saw the man climbing out the window and the \$5 bill was gone. Mr. Opie took his car number and telephoned the county sheriff. When the man came at 6 o'clock to get his feed, which was to be waiting for him outside the mill, he was grabbed by a constable and later put in jail. He denied taking the money.

Stonington, Ill.—The Hight & Cline Grain Corp. has been made the defendant in a suit brot against it by Kenneth Kerwin, also of Stonington, who is asking \$20,000 damages for injuries received thru alleged careless handling of trap doors to dumps at the company's elevator here. Kerwin claims that on Nov. 18 last he was driving a farm wagon over the floor of the driveway when one of the trap doors opened and the wagon fell partly thru the hole, and that he was thrown from the wagon and suffered a broken arm, which kept him from work for some time and cost him expensive doctor bills.

CHICAGO NOTES

New members of the Board of Trade include Wayland P. Frost, of Buffalo.

Redmond & Co. admitted William W. Kennedy to partnership on Jan. 28.

H. E. Benedict has retired as a special partner from Baker, Weeks & Harden.

Board of Trade memberships are selling at \$4,800 net to the buyer, a decline of \$200 from the previous price.

The rate of interest for advances on Bs/L during the month of February has been fixed by the directors of the Board of Trade at 5% per annum.

Mrs. Amanda Louise Patten, widow of James A. Patten, the heavy operator in grain futures, died at her home in Evanston Jan. 26. A son and a daughter are the survivors.

Directors of the Board of Trade have given officials of the exchange power to temporarily suspend trading in stocks and commodities on the day the United States Supreme Court renders its gold clause decision.

Charles V. Essroger has been re-appointed treas. of the Board of Trade. Kenneth S. Templeton has been appointed as a member and chairman of the business conduct com'te, of which John A. Low is also a member.

More Limestone . . .
In Your Community,
More Grain . . .
In Your Elevator!

Write for 1935 Prices
LEHIGH STONE CO.
Box 67-A, Kankakee, Illinois

Vitality Mills, Inc., has made L. A. Thomas general manager and W. N. Jones sales manager. Mr. Thomas was manager of the Michigan Farm Buro Service Corp. for eight years, and Mr. Jones was with the Albert Dickinson Co. and later with the Abbott Feed Co.

The Society of Grain Elevator Superintendents will hold its annual convention in this city Mar. 30 to Apr. 2, at the Sherman Hotel. Prominent speakers will be on the program and discussions will be held on subjects of interest to elevator managers.

James M. Meehan and Thomas G. Meehan withdrew from partnership in M. J. Meehan & Co., Jan. 31, and on Feb. 1 a new partnership was formed, consisting of M. J. Meehan, George F. Garlick, James F. McConnochie, E. Coyne Maloney and Harold J. Higgins.

James Norris, of the Norris Grain Co., has acquired ownership of the huge Chicago Stadium by the payment of \$500,000, this in addition to the \$600,000 he put into it when it was built and another large sum in operating expenses since. The Stadium has been in receivership two years. Federal Judge Wilkerson approved the sale to Mr. Norris.

The Cash Grain Ass'n of the Chicago Board of Trade held its annual meeting at the Standard Club, on Jan. 24, at which time John J. Murphy was re-elected pres., W. H. McDonald vice-pres., and Frank Haynes sec'y. Directors were chosen as follows: Lewis Sayre, Lee Wagner, E. A. Doern, Alex Kay, Earl Combs, Sr., Roland McHenry and James E. Skidmore.

An amendment to the rules of the Board of Trade raising the commission rate for the purchase and sale of grain for future delivery to \$3.50 per 1,000 bus. has been posted for ballot. On 5,000-bu. lots or multiples thereof the rate is to remain the same as hitherto, one quarter of one cent per bu., which has been the rate on 1,000-bu. lots. Members will vote on the proposition to amend this Rule 231 on Feb. 20.

George Terveen, a deputy grain inspector employed by the Illinois Division of Grain Inspection at Chicago, died Jan. 22, at the age of 61 years. For a number of years he was manager of a country grain elevator at Davis Junction, Ill., joining the grain inspection department as a sampler in 1909 and being promoted thru the different grades to deputy grain inspector in 1918, in which position he served until his death.

E. A. Pierce & Co., a large stock and commodity brokerage house, has acquired John F. Clark & Co., the consolidation becoming effective Feb. 1, and the latter firm's 25 offices in various parts of the country have been added to the Pierce organization, which now comprises 157 branch offices and correspondents. For the time being, all of the Clark offices will be maintained, operating under the Pierce name but later some may be eliminated. Wire systems of the two firms will be consolidated. Russell Clark, Almar H. Shatford and James Coker, former partners in Clark & Co., have become general partners in E. A. Pierce & Co.

The directors of the Board of Trade and several committees are studying means of achieving greater economy in the operating expenses of the board. A special committee on public relations is studying expenditures for publicity purposes, and the 1935 budget for this purpose will be cut materially. Elimination of part of the present wire service of the exchange is one of the questions under consideration. The economy plans, however, do not contemplate any reduction in salaries of regular employees or in personnel, it is understood. The reduction in member assessments from \$300 to \$250 per year, which took effect Jan. 1, has reduced the board's income about \$77,000 for the year.

INDIANA

Princeton, Ind.—Fred Antell's elevator burned Jan. 28.

Plymouth, Ind.—A Duplex corn cracker and grader has been installed by Syler & Syler.

Owensville, Ind.—The Garrett Elevator is being recovered with heavy iron cladding.—H. H.

Argos, Ind.—W. A. Meloy contemplates installation of a one-ton feed mixer to replace his present half-ton mixer.

Jonesboro, Ind.—Installation of an oat huller is contemplated by Rees J. Morgan. In the spring he will paint and repair his elevator.

Princeton, Ind.—Ford Garrett, local grain man, operating elevators at Johnson and Owensville, Ind., is wintering in Florida.—H. H.

Brownsville, Ind.—G. O. Kaufman, of Liberty, and Sanford Funk, of Brownsville, have bot Wilson & Culley's elevator here, which Mr. Funk will operate.

Petersburg, Ind.—George T. Frank, for many years manager of the Star Flour Mill, slipped on an icy pavement and broke his right arm.—W. B. C.

Hillsboro, Ind.—E. P. Finch & Co., operating as the Veedersburg Grain Co., have improved their Winslow Truck Scale with a type-registering beam.

Akron, Ind.—Valentine Lidecker, 76 years old, who for many years was engaged in the grain and elevator business here, is dead after a short illness.—W. B. C.

Pekin, Ind.—O. L. Cauble is installing a new Fairbanks-Morse Type "Y" Diesel Engine to operate the feed mill run in connection with the Pekin Flour Mills.—H. H.

Edgerton, Ind.—The Edgerton Grain & Coal Co. has installed a McMillin overhead traveling truck lift with power take-off in its elevator driveway.—C. C. Goble, mgr.

Treaty, Ind.—The Treaty Co-op Elvtr. and the North Manchester Elvtr. have been taken over by the Indiana Farm Buro. Clyde Ogan has been made manager of the Treaty elevator.

Clay City, Ind.—The Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co. has filed notice of dissolution. Its elevator was taken over recently by the Clay County Farm Buro Co-op., as reported in the Journals last number.

Indianapolis, Ind.—Country elevator operators in need of elevator and feed mill supplies or equipment owe it to themselves to investigate the responsibility of parties soliciting their business before placing orders.

Winchester, Ind.—P. E. Goodrich, ex-president of the Indiana Grain Dealers Assn., of the Grain Dealers National Ass'n and of the National Hay Ass'n, has gone to Clearwater, Fla., for a couple of months' recreation.

Earl Park, Ind.—Messrs. Flinn and Schluttenhofer, who have been conducting an elevator business here, have dissolved partnership and the business will be conducted hereafter under the name of the Schluttenhofer Grain Co.

West Harrison (Harrison, O., 'p. o.), Ind.—Carl Schrieber, operating the Union Mills, is completing the remodeling of his feed mill-elevator building. He is also contemplating replacing his present electric power with an oil engine.—H. H.

Auburn, Ind.—Sixteen county farm buro co-operatives, located in the northeast section of the state, have organized the Farm Buro Mills, Inc., and have taken over the management of a flour mill at this place that was in financial distress.

New Haven, Ind.—The New Haven-Thurman Equity Exchange has re-arranged and painted its office and feed warehouse aluminum, and is tearing down its old office that has been used for years as a miscellaneous catch-all.—Ely Walker, mgr.

Van Buren, Ind.—Thieves broke into the office of the Hoosier Grain & Supply Co., Inc., and stole the radio and the adding machine the night of Jan. 26. In an adjacent wareroom they slit open the tops of bags of clover seed, searching for money which was not there.

Jasper, Ind.—J. G. Welt, pioneer Dubois County miller, died at his home at Schnellville, Ind., Feb. 1, death being due to pneumonia. For 50 years he was the proprietor of the Victory Mills and in 1901 he organized the Victory Milling & Grain Co. here.—W. B. C.

Indianapolis, Ind.—The latest new member of the Indiana Grain Dealers Ass'n is R. P. Kellam & Son, operating the elevator at New Lisbon, Ind., that was formerly operated by J. S. Leakey under the name of the New Lisbon Grain Co. Mr. Leakey died last April.

Brook, Ind.—The Garfield Vest Feed Mill burned at 2:30 a. m., Jan. 31; loss, estimated at \$2,500; insurance, \$1,500. A store room near the mill was saved. The fire is believed to have been started by a burglar, as papers from the office safe were found scattered along a road near here.

Sharpsville, Ind.—Two solicitors traveling together and pretending by inference to represent Grain & Feed Journals of Chicago, are taking subscriptions intended for it without authority from the publishers, but giving receipts for subscriptions to an entirely different publication. So grain dealers who are not alert are being imposed upon.—E. W. M.

Evansville, Ind.—Joseph W. Lamey, 78 years old, president of the Ziliak & Schafer Milling Co., died at his home Feb. 5, after a short illness. He was born at St. James, Ind., and came to Evansville 55 years ago and since then had been associated with the Ziliak & Schafer Milling Co. He retired in 1916 and left the managing of the business to his sons.—W. B. C.

Decatur, Ind.—The executive offices of the McMillen Feed Mills, Inc., the incorporation of which was reported in the Journals last number, are located in Ft. Wayne, but the feed mill is in this city. D. W. McMillen, head of the new company, is well known in the feed business, having formerly been pres. of the Wayne Feed Mills and also of the McMillen Co. He served two terms as pres. of the American Feed Mfrs. Ass'n, and is now pres. of the Central Sugar Co. and the Central Soya Co., both of Decatur. Beet pulp, soybean oil meal, molasses and other ingredients used in the preparation of a feed concentrate for livestock and poultry, will be prepared at the plant here and sold under the name of "Master Mix."

Indianapolis, Ind.—Representatives B. H. Rockey and Frank G. Thompson introduced into the House, on Jan. 28, an administration measure establishing a state system of warehouses in which farmers could store grain as a basis for credit. The system would be under the state commissioner of weights and measures, who would be empowered to appoint local supervisory boards for counties to supervise the issuance of certificates. The commissioner also could appoint local sealers. The owner of the grain will be required to pay not to exceed 1 cent per bu. for the grain stored and the sealers would be paid from the funds thus accumulated. Breaking of seals would be punishable by a fine of \$100 to \$500, to which might be added a jail sentence not to exceed six months. Sale or removal of the grain in the warehouse would be punishable by a fine of \$100 to \$1,000 and imprisonment of not to exceed one year. Negotiation, transfer and sale of the warehouse certificates would be regulated by the uniform warehouse receipts act.

IOWA

Holstein, Ia.—A brooder house for baby chicks will be built by the Farmers Elvtr. Co. here.

Lamoni, Ia.—Fred W. Rauch, former manager of the Rauch Grain & Seed Co., died Jan. 16.

Akron, Ia.—An ear corn elevator may be installed by H. W. Ross, owner of the Ross Grain Co.

Grundy Center, Ia.—The coal business of the Smith Elvtr. has been taken over by Dale Smith.

Colo, Ia.—Some office repairs are contemplated by the Farmers Grain Co. this coming spring.

Truesdale, Ia.—A pneumatic truck lift has been installed at the elevator of the Farmers Elvtr. Co.

Larrabee, Ia.—The coal sheds and lumber sheds of the Farmers Elvtr. Co. have recently been reroofed.

Galva, Ia.—Some repairs and replacements are contemplated by the Galva Union Elvtr. Co., to be made in the spring.

Thor, Ia.—The elevator and other buildings of the Farmers Elvtr. Co. will be painted when favorable weather comes to stay.

Des Moines, Ia.—The annual convention of the Western Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n will be held in this city on Apr. 17 and 18.

BUILD RIGHT—

Let An Architect
Plan Your Elevator

He knows the short cuts to
low-cost construction and how to
plan building and machinery for
efficient, low-cost operation.

O. A. TISLOW

ELEVATOR AND MILL ARCHITECT

819 Architects Bldg., Indianapolis, Ind.

Plover, Ia.—Recent improvements at the elevator of the Farmers Grain & Coal Co. include a 20-ton truck scale with a concrete deck.

Hull, Ia.—Jake Gernerding, manager of the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator here for the past eight years, is reported to have disappeared.

Allison, Ia.—Kenneth Brandt, of Garrison, will manage the elevator here owned by his father-in-law, A. J. Froning, of Parkersburg, Ia.

Riverside, Ia.—Wilfred Bouquet has bot the equipment and business of the gasoline station located at the Piper Grain & Milling Co.'s elevator.

Fairbank, Ia.—Frank Durham has purchased the Emerson Grain Co.'s elevator at this point. Ralph Emerson, who managed it, is moving to Jesup, Ia.—Art Torkelson.

Newton, Ia.—D. J. Eberhart, who has been in the grain elevator and coal business here since 1878, celebrated his 81st birthday on Jan. 29. He came to Newton in 1870.

Harlan, Ia.—The Harlan City Roller Mills has started the manufacture of a new breakfast cereal, made of wheat, special equipment being added for its manufacture.

Clinton, Ia.—All departments of the Clinton Co., corn syrup refining firm, resumed operation Jan. 22. Only 350 employees have been working. The normal force is 1,000 persons.

Charles City, Ia.—The fire damage done to E. S. Fyler's Charles City Hammer Mill in December, as reported in the Jan. 9 Journals, has been repaired and the mill is again in operation.

Havelock, Ia.—Stockholders of the Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co. have voted to dissolve the corporation, dispose of the assets and distribute to the stockholders after all debts have been paid.

Story City, Ia.—Gaining entrance to the office thru a window, burglars stole a typewriter, radio, cash register and some small change from the Farmers Elvtr Co.'s elevator Saturday night, Jan. 26.

Bode, Ia.—Andy M. Johnson, manager of the local elevator of the Davenport Elvtr. Co., died suddenly at his home near here, late in January, at the age of 46 years. His widow and three children survive him.

Storm Lake, Ia.—George L. Reader, who was engaged in the grain business here and at Gaza, Ia., for a number of years, died at his home in Cherokee, Ia., Jan. 12, at the age of 77 years. He leaves his widow and two children.

Zearing, Ia.—The farmers elevator here, known as the Voorhies Elvtr, formerly operated by Fred Haase, has been bot by E. E. Froning, of Liscomb, for \$6,000. Mr. Froning and associates have been operating the elevator under lease for some time.

Hubbard, Ia.—An adding machine and a typewriter were stolen from the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator office during the night of Jan. 24, but no money was taken. The prowlers attempted to break into the Quaker Oats Co.'s elevator, also, but failed.

McCallsburg, Ia.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator was entered by robbers over the week end of Feb. 2, the office ransacked and the safe entered. No money was found, but a few tools and other articles were taken, the total value of which was small.

Hospers, Ia.—Three hundred bus. of oats were stolen from the Jungers Elvtr. here recently. The thieves entered by a sliding door, loaded the oats in a truck and drove away, locking the door behind them.—Art Torkelson, with Lamson Bros. & Co.

Sheldon, Ia.—The Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co. here is dissolving the old firm and re-organizing under a refinancing plan to be underwritten by the Omaha Bank for Co-operatives, which is a Federal loaning agency. It will operate under the old name.

Traer, Ia.—The former Hess Grain elevator, as it is known locally, on the Rock Island tracks, a landmark here for nearly 50 years, has been sold by the Farmers Elvtr. Co. to Floyd Smith, who plans to take down the elevator and use the lumber for other purposes.

Livermore, Ia.—Chet Holcomb, manager of the North Iowa Grain Co.'s elevator here, fell while loading a car of grain on Jan. 23 and suffered bruises and injuries to his head, shoulders and arms. He was on a ladder, which started to slip, causing him to lose his balance and fall about six feet, striking his head and shoulders.

Rock Rapids, Ia.—The old abandoned elevator formerly operated by the Farmers Co-op. Exchange, which moved to its new elevator (described in detail in the Nov. 14 Journals) in December, as previously reported, was bot for \$175 by Jake Mann, who will raze it and sell the lumber.

Cedar Rapids, Ia.—C. A. Buchanan, an employee at the Quaker Oats Co.'s plant here, sustained the fracture of both his ankles, on Jan. 18, when the cable supporting the feed house freight elevator broke and the elevator dropped from the second floor to the basement, with Buchanan and the operator, the latter escaping injury.

Alta, Ia.—A new all-steel manlift with wire cable has been installed at the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator here, replacing a rope-operated wooden one. Fire-fighting equipment is also attached to the new lift. Other improvements made at the same time include an additional window in the seed room, a door opening into the driveway and a larger sliding door opening on the loading platform of the feed warehouse.

Clinton, Ia.—Dr. A. P. Bryant, in charge of the Clinton Co. operations since 1907, died Feb. 3. Dr. Bryant was pres. of the school board, trustee of the Methodist Church and a director of the City National Bank. He was an international authority on starch chemistry research and corn processing. The Clinton Co. (formerly called the Clinton Sugar Refining Co.) buys considerable corn in this state.—Art Torkelson.

Ackley, Ia.—The Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co. is leaving the old elevator in which it has always done business and will take up quarters in the elevator on the Illinois Central tracks and which for several years was operated by T. P. Wade & Son and later by others and which was recently purchased by the Farmers Co. This elevator, which has not been operated for several years, has been reconditioned and put in good order.

Tama, Ia.—Two young men of this town, Virgil Marlow and Earl Foley, pleaded guilty to stealing coal late at night, Feb. 2, and each received a sentence of 30 days in the county jail. They were discovered with a truck at a car of coal standing at the N. S. Beale & Son Grain Co. coal bins, and some of the coal was found later at the Marlow home. About a ton was also found dumped in a farm yard near town. The farmer was the owner of the truck, but claimed he knew nothing of the theft of the coal or that it had been dumped in his yard.

Iowa Falls, Ia.—C. C. Buck, the oldest Iowa grain dealer in point of actual number of years active in operating elevators, died at his home here Jan. 28, from a paralytic stroke, at the age of 76 years. Mr. Buck, who was mayor of this town from 1914 to 1920, has operated elevators in northern and central Iowa for 54 years, his houses being located at Gilbert, Blairsburg, Ware and Laurens, with headquarters at this point. He was born in Vermont, moving with his parents to Iowa when a boy of 10 years. Burial was at State Center, Ia., where he operated an elevator when a young man. He is survived by three married daughters, his wife having died a number of years ago.—Art Torkelson.

Newton, Kan.—The Goerz Flour Mills Co. sustained a slight fire damage to its plant on Jan. 21.

Cherryville, Kan.—The N. Sauer Milling Co. sustained slight damage to its electrical equipment on Feb. 1.

Wichita, Kan.—The Public Terminal Elvtr. Co. sustained slight damage to its electrical equipment recently.

Wichita, Kan.—New truck scales and dump have been installed at the elevator of the Public Terminal Elvtr. Co.

McPherson, Kan.—Fire was discovered at the Colburn Bros. elevator at 1:45 p. m., Jan. 10, but the blaze was quickly extinguished with chemicals. A hole was burned in the floor; damage slight.

Hutchinson, Kan.—R. B. Owen, who operated a grain brokerage business here under the name of the Owen Grain Co., took his own life recently, the funeral being held here on Jan. 17. He was only 36 years of age.

Conway, Kan.—W. D. Harry, 80 years of age, a McPherson County, Kan., pioneer, died Jan. 15, at his present home in Canon City, Colo., following a short illness. Mr. Harry came to Conway in 1884 and became a prominent elevator, mill and store man here. He moved from Conway in 1912.

Osage City, Kan.—The Osage City Grain & Elvtr. Co. elevator, formerly owned and operated by Carl Teichgraber, has been bot by R. W. Sturdy, of Lyndon, and Victor M. Johnson, living northwest of town, who are continuing the business under the old name. The elevator has a capacity of 12,000 bus.

Eureka, Kan.—The new plant of the Eureka Mill & Elvtr., R. E. Teichgraber, owner, reported in the Sept. 12 Journals as under construction to replace his Eureka Roller Mills that burned in July, was completed and put into operation in January. The building is iron-clad, all machinery is run by electricity and the electric dump will accommodate any size truck. The equipment also includes an automatic scale. The storage capacity of the elevator is 16,000 bus. All kinds of mixed feeds are manufactured.

Wichita, Kan.—The Farm Credit Administration, in a press statement recently said: "With the aid of loans from the Wichita Bank for Co-operatives of the Farm Credit Administration, many grain co-operatives in the Wichita district are preparing to increase their elevator capacity until they enjoy some of the advantages common to the big terminal elevators. One of these advantages sought is the conditioning and blending of grain so as to give it the highest possible grading and reduce docking to the minimum."

TOPEKA LETTER

Topeka, Kan.—At the annual election of the Topeka Board of Trade, held Jan. 30, F. A. Derby, pres. of the Grain & Feed Dealers National Ass'n, was elected pres. and James E. Compton, vice-pres. Directors to serve a two-year term were elected as follows: E. J. Smiley, John K. Landes and E. Walter Morrison. The board of directors later appointed G. A. Jordan sec'y-treas., succeeding Lee O. Carlin.

Topeka, Kan.—A bill that has been introduced in the Kansas Legislature that would tax gross receipts derived from any business or occupation is opposed by the grain men of this state because it would further reduce the income of farmers from sale of farm products. The bill provides for a tax of 7½ mills on the dollar on transactions in tangible commodities, which will mean that farmers will pay this assessment for the value of wheat or other farm commodity sold. The elevator owner and operator is to be taxed 7½ mills when he sells the wheat and he will either be compelled to pay this out of his own pocket or take it off of the price of the wheat. When the elevator man sells it to the miller, the miller being taxed 7½ mills will deduct it from the price of the wheat which he purchases from the elevator man. Eventually, this 1½% on the dollar paid by the farmer and the elevator man and the miller, will be indirectly paid by the producer.

Topeka, Kan.—I regret that certain interests have introduced a bill amending Section 34-227 of the revised statutes of Kansas, Supplement of 1934, repeating said original section. The bill is known as Senate Bill No. 84 introduced by Frost, which reads as follows: Whenever any grain is, or has been received in any public warehouse, as in this act defined, or any elevator or other building on or adjacent to the

KANSAS

Ashland, Kan.—Frank M. Mead, proprietor of the Mead Grain Co., and a member of the city council, died at the Ashland Hospital Jan. 9. His widow survives him.

PACIFIC COAST WHEAT and OATS

HENRY D. GEE

EXCHANGE BUILDING
SEATTLE, WASHINGTON

The Pacific Northwest has a good crop of grain. Do you need some of it? Rail or ocean shipment. We specialize in wheat and oats.

property of any railroad, located in this state, and the lessee, owner or manager of such warehouse, elevator or other building is, or becomes, the purchaser of the same on a future settlement contract, or any contract, by the terms of which the price to be paid by the purchaser is to be determined by the market price, or the market price less discount, on a date subsequent to the date of the contract, such grain shall be considered stored grain: Provided, however, that any grain received by the lessee owner or manager as mortgagee or pledgee shall not be considered stored grain.—E. J. Smiley, sec'y Kansas Grain Dealers Ass'n.

KENTUCKY

Mayfield, Ky.—Notice of dissolution of the Mayfield Sweet Feed Mill Co. has been filed.

Glendale Route 1, Ky.—Gray Bros. have installed a hammer mill at their Star Mills.

Louisville, Ky.—The two-story brick and concrete plant of the Moseley Mineral Feed Co. was badly damaged by fire at 10 a. m., Feb. 5.

London, Ky.—Lee Schallch has built a room in which he has installed a grist mill moved from Bernstadt, where he has been operating it several years.

Adairville, Ky.—James Q. Diddle and Logan A. Dawson, well known farmers near here, have installed a feed grinding mill in the Byars Warehouse on Main St. and are now doing custom grinding.

Louisville, Ky.—At the annual meeting of the Southeastern Millers Ass'n, held in this city Jan. 22, officers were elected as follows: Pres., E. L. Corn, Franklin, Tenn.; vice-pres., John A. Reis, Indianapolis, Ind.; vice-pres., J. L. Davis, Seymour, Ind.; sec'y, Gustave Breaux; treas., Ruby Greene.

LOUISIANA

New Orleans, La.—At the annual election of the Board of Trade, held Jan. 14, W. D. Roussei was re-elected pres., E. E. Lambert re-elected vice-pres., and Gustaf R. Westfeldt, Jr., and Charles W. Frank were elected vice-presidents.

MARYLAND

Hampstead, Md.—The Key Grain & Feed Co. has installed a hammer mill and a one-ton feed mixer. This is not a new company here (as reported recently in the press), but installation of new machinery at its plant here.

Hampstead, Md.—D. J. Brilhart is installing used machinery for a 25-barrel flour mill near here, at a location that has not been used for about 15 years, where a mill burned at about that time and was rebuilt but no machinery was installed. Mr. Brilhart does not expect to operate his mill until July.

MICHIGAN

Elwell, Mich.—A Speed King Corn Crusher has been installed in the Peoples Elvtr.

Durand, Mich.—A No. 3 feed mixer has been installed in the Durand Milling Co.'s plant.

Portland, Mich.—The Portland Elvtr. Co. has installed a corn sheller and a 5-h.p. motor.

Deford, Mich.—The Frutchey Bean Co. has installed a corn sheller in its local elevator.

Fremont, Mich.—A No. 3 feed mixer has been installed in the Fremont Co-op. Produce Co.'s plant.

Tecumseh, Mich.—The grain elevator and feed mill here formerly operated by J. P. Mills is closed.

Cedar Springs, Mich.—Harry D. Shaw is installing an all metal hot-air bean drier in his elevator.

Jones, Mich.—Repairs will be made on the elevator of the Jones Co-op. Ass'n, H. I. Poe, manager.

Ruth, Mich.—The Joseph Cook elevator has recently installed a built-in electro-magnetic separator.

Maybee, Mich.—S. Liedel & Son have recently installed an electro-magnetic separator ahead of their feed mill.

Vickeryville, Mich.—Frank Stearns has been appointed manager of the Rockafellow Grain Co.'s elevator here.

Ogden, Mich.—The Blissfield Co-op. Co. has recently installed an electro-magnetic separator ahead of its feed mill.

Montague, Mich.—The White Lake Marketing Ass'n has recently purchased an electro-magnetic separator for its feed mill.

Chesaning, Mich.—The Chesaning Farmers Elvtr. has installed a Kelly Duplex Crusher and a Blue Streak Junior Corn Cutter.

Warren, Mich.—A hammer mill has been added to the equipment of the feed department of the Warren Co-op. Co.'s elevator.

Kalamazoo, Mich.—F. W. Ashton has installed a built-in electro-magnetic separator on his feed mill at the Douglas St. plant.

Sumner, Mich.—Earl Jones, who operates the local feed mill, has installed an electro-magnetic separator ahead of his feed mill.

Inlay City, Mich.—The Farm Buro Supply Store, which is operating the Marshall Bros. plant, recently installed a feed mixer.

Cass City, Mich.—The Frutchey Bean Co. has installed a corn sheller and a number of automatic switches for controlling the motors.

Owosso, Mich.—The Brick Elvtr., operated by Fred Cornair, has recently installed a Blue Streak Senior Corn Cutter, grader and aspirator.

Blissfield, Mich.—The Blissfield Co-op. Co. recently completed improvements at its elevator here.—Wm. Hayden Milling Co. (Tecumseh, Mich.)

Clarksville, Mich.—Ezra Good has installed machinery for the manufacture of whole wheat and cereal flour and corn meal, as contemplated.

Lansing, Mich.—The Michigan State Millers Ass'n held its annual meeting here on Jan. 30. Governor Fitzgerald was the chief speaker at the banquet.

Pigeon, Mich.—The Pigeon Co-op. Elvtr. & Milling Co. has recently installed a Kelly Duplex Crusher and Feeder and has also installed an ammeter in the circuits of the feed mill motor.

Merrill, Mich.—An overhead dump, operated by 2-h.p. motor, has recently been installed in the Charles Wolohan, Inc., elevator, also additional elevator legs driven by 2-h.p. fully-enclosed motor.

Jeddo, Mich.—A corn sheller, corn crusher and pneumatic feed collection system have been installed in the Edward O'Connor Elvtr. The sheller and crusher are operated by a 7½-h.p. fully-enclosed motor.

Deckerville, Mich.—The Michigan Bean Co., which is now operating the Green & Wilson Elvtr., has recently installed an electro-magnetic separator on its hammer mill to eliminate the tramp iron fire hazard.

Delton, Mich.—The elevator at this station which is operated by the Delton Farm Buro has installed a Jacobson Electro-Magnetic Separator ahead of the feed mill, and anti-friction bearings on the elevator head shaft.

Stockbridge, Mich.—E. B. Stiles, who has been operating a feed warehouse here for several years, has recently constructed a small elevator for handling beans, adjoining this warehouse. The cleaner is operated by electric power.

Akron, Mich.—In Wallace & Morley's recently completed new elevator, reported in the Jan. 9 Journals, on the site of the elevator that was destroyed by fire last September, the motors are of the fully-enclosed type and the attrition mill is equipped with a built-in electro-magnetic separator.

Lowell, Mich.—The King Milling Co. has recently remodeled its grain handling plant since the construction of the new concrete storage tank. It has installed a new Eureka No. 5 Grain Cleaner and anti-friction bearings on the main drive shaft of the elevator. A large electric sign is also being placed on top of the 90-foot concrete grain tank.

Detroit, Mich.—Milton Boyne is to be superintendent of the 500,000-bu. elevator of the American Maltng Co., under construction by the Burrell Eng. & Const. Co., as previously reported, and Harry Northwood will be manager of the grain department. It is now expected that the elevator will be completed by Mar. 1 and the malt house some time in the summer.

Port Huron, Mich.—The Port Huron Storage & Bean Co. is just completing an addition to its elevator [reported in the Dec. 12 Journals as under construction], with 14 additional storage bins, increasing the total plant storage to 20,000 bus. Several new bean cleaning machines, with individual motors, have been installed. The company plans to build a small feed plant soon, in which it will install a No. 4 Jay Bee Hammer Mill and a Eureka Vertical Feed Mixer it acquired some time ago.—C. H. Barrett, Port Huron Storage & Bean Co.

Lapeer, Mich.—A corn sheller recently has been installed in the Lapeer Grain Co.'s elevator.

MINNESOTA

Jackson, Minn.—The Seger Feed Mill here was slightly damaged by fire last month.

Hewitt, Minn.—The Pagen Feed Mill here was completely destroyed by fire last month.

Wabasha, Minn.—A 150-bu. hopper scale has been installed here in the new elevator of the J. G. Dill Co.

Shelly, Minn.—A cleaner has just been added to the equipment of the local elevator of the Monarch Elvtr. Co.

Shakopee, Minn.—The Shakopee Grain Co.'s elevator was slightly damaged by fire last month. William Witt is manager.

St. Paul, Minn.—Gov. Olson, of Minnesota, has proposed legislation to permit payment of farm mortgages with a share in crops.

Hadley, Minn.—Richard Coyle has been appointed manager of the Hadley Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator, succeeding Oscar Oberg, whose death was reported in the Journals last number.

Duluth, Minn.—J. F. Barry has been appointed manager of the local office of Thomson & McKinnon, succeeding J. F. Finkelson, who has been transferred to the Minneapolis office of the company.

Hawley, Minn.—A number of checks, from 3872 to 3899, light blue in color, were stolen from the office of the Farmers Elvtr. Co. on Jan. 8. Two of them were later cashed at Moorehead and at Fargo.

Pelican Rapids, Minn.—The Co-op. Warehouse Ass'n, incorporated; capital stock, \$20,000. This is an established company, operating an elevator here and also conducting a general business in agricultural products and merchandise.

Tyler, Minn.—The Western Grain Men's Ass'n held its regular monthly meeting here, in the Blakesley Cafe, Jan. 8, with Pres. Iver Wollum in the chair. Feed and seed relief problems were discussed at length, and entertainment was furnished by violin and piano selections.

Duluth, Minn.—At the annual meeting of the Duluth Grain Commission Merchants Ass'n, held Jan. 29, the old board of directors was re-elected as follows: F. C. Tenney, F. B. Getchell, T. F. McCarthy, B. C. McCabe and Ely Salyards. The directors later elected F. C. Tenney pres. and F. B. Getchell vice-pres.

St. Paul, Minn.—A bill has been introduced into the Minnesota Legislature by Representative M. J. Rohne, of New London, Minn., which would require barley malt to be two-thirds of the grain used in malt beverages containing more than one-half of 1% of alcohol. At present no barley malt content is required and other grains such as rice are used. The bill is designed to help Minnesota farmers by increasing grain consumption.

Duluth, Minn.—At the recent annual election of the Duluth Board of Trade the following officers were elected: Pres., H. J. Atwood; vice-pres., B. C. McCabe. Directors (to serve three years): George Barnum, Jr., Ely Salyards, G. H. Spencer. W. R. McCarthy, retiring pres., was elected a director to fill out the unexpired term of B. C. McCabe. Board of arbitration: Kilmer S. Bagley, Walter W. Blecher, Grover C. Wilson. Board of appeals: R. A. Bissonette, F. E. Lindahl, R. G. Sims, H. A. Starkey, F. C. Tenney.

MINNEAPOLIS LETTER

J. F. Finkelson, who has been manager of Thomson & McKinnon's Duluth office, has been transferred to the company's office in this city.

The death of Carl O. Anderson, plant foreman for the Fruen Milling Co., manufacturers of feed and flour, occurred Jan. 2, due to an accident at the mill.

The Minnesota Farmers Grain Dealers' Ass'n will hold its 28th annual convention on Feb. 19, 20 and 21 at the West Hotel, this city. The program com'te has arranged a worth while program. The annual banquet will be held Feb. 20.

Friends of Charles H. Karschner, manager of the Pillsbury Flour Mills Co.'s commercial feed department in this city, will be glad to know that he is scheduled to leave the hospital this week, his confinement dating from last October, following his serious injury in an auto accident near Chicago. He plans to go south for a few weeks before returning to work.

The Wayne Brokerage Co. is a new business here, started by Wayne Fish, formerly with the Shere Brokerage Co., feed concentrates, whose owner died last month.

At the annual election of the glee club of the Chamber of Commerce, held recently, the following officers were chosen: Pres., R. T. Paradis; vice-pres., Charles E. Lockerby; treas., J. E. Kligen, and sec'y, B. B. Crane. The musical director is P. M. Ingold.

The Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce Grain Futures Ass'n at a meeting Jan. 22 elected the following: Pres., Walter J. Foster; vice-pres., Adrian M. Howard; sec'y-treas., Jesse B. Becher. H. J. Moreton is the retiring pres. and William C. Wheelock the retiring sec'y-treas. Directors elected for a three-year term were: L. E. Brown, Donald E. Fraser and H. J. Moreton.

MISSOURI

St. Louis, Mo.—Jacob Schreiner, of the Schreiner Grain Co., recently underwent an operation at the Jewish Hospital in this city, where he is now recuperating favorably.

Clinton, Mo.—The mill of the F. M. B. Milling Co. has been bot by Stephen Michalicka, who has had the mill remodeled, new machinery installed and is now operating under the name of the Clinton Milling Co.

Jefferson City, Mo.—In his message to the state legislature, Gov. Park asked that the present sales tax of one half of 1% be doubled. He also recommended that consideration of proposals for old-age pensions be postponed.

St. Louis, Mo.—The board of directors of the grain & Feed Dealers National Ass'n have fixed the dates for the next annual convention of the ass'n at Sept. 19, 20 and 21 and the headquarters will be the New Hotel Jefferson, this city.

Higginsville, Mo.—George S. O. Smith, formerly with the Midland Flour Milling Co., Kansas City, resigned recently and has been appointed superintendent of the Higginsville Flour Mill and elevator, owned by the Dixie-Portland Flour Co., of Memphis.

St. Louis, Mo.—The membership drive of the Merchants Exchange is proving to be a success. During the first week 92 applications for membership in class C, 10 for class B and 1 for class A were brought in. By Feb. 4 a total of 130 new memberships had been reported.

St. Joseph, Mo.—At a special meeting on Jan. 15, A. R. Taylor was elected pres. of the St. Joseph Grain Exchange for the 1935 term; E. M. Loutch, vice-pres.; F. L. Ford, treas., and N. K. Thomas, sec'y, all being re-elected. Mr. Taylor is manager of the St. Joseph branch of John Kellogg Co., operators of a 2,000,000-bu. elevator in this market. Mr. Loutch is associated with Penney Grain Co. On Jan. 8, R. E. Wiese, E. M. Loutch, C. J. Hauber and W. S. Geiger were elected directors for a two-year term, and J. D. McKee elected for the 1935 term. Carryover directors included A. R. Taylor, C. L. Scholl, M. U. Norton and H. L. Dannen. The pres. and vice-pres. were elected from the newly formed directory.

Miner (Sikeston p. o.), Mo.—A government plant to process the corn fodder bot last fall in southeast Missouri, was opened Jan. 12 here, employing 200 men for three months, who will work in three shifts so that the plant can run 24 hours a day. The capacity of the plant is about 225 tons of finished feed a day. The machinery is run by electricity. The feed is composed of corn fodder, cane molasses, cottonseed meal, soybean oil meal, calcium carbonate and salt. The feed will be shipped to drought areas of Missouri, where farmers will receive it and will work at relief projects to pay for its cost. Under the direction of Missouri Relief & Reconstruction Commission officials, five similar plants are now being operated in Missouri.

KANSAS CITY LETTER

W. R. Scott has been reappointed sec'y and transportation commissioner of the Kansas City Board of Trade; Paul D. Bartlett, treas.; H. F. Spencer, assistant treas.; C. W. Pershing, assistant sec'y; L. P. North, scale inspector; Carl G. Finster, chief sampler.

Lynn Brackett, brother of John C. Brackett, head of the J. C. Brackett Grain Co., died Jan. 21 at the home of his parents in Ft. Worth, Tex., to which city the family moved 10 years ago. While in Kansas City, Mr. Brackett assisted his father in his grain business here. He was 28 years of age and had been ill several years.

A flour and feed brokerage business, with offices in the Board of Trade Bldg. here, will be established by Frank J. Rochford, with the Pillsbury Flour Mills Co. for the past nine years.

Among recent applicants for membership in the Kansas City Board of Trade was Richard A. Morehouse, of the Moore-Seaver Grain Co., on transfer from the late A. C. Davis, whose membership certificate brot \$3,400.

Fred W. Lake, vice-pres. and general manager of the local office of the Farmers National Grain Corp., has resigned. Mr. Lake was general manager of the milling wheat department of the Hall-Baker Grain Co. 20 years, and when that company was purchased four years ago by the Farmers National, he continued as general manager. After a visit to his mining properties in Montana and a month's vacation in Florida, Mr. Lake plans to open a private grain business in this city. H. E. Witham, his former assistant, will succeed him temporarily until a successor is named.

The Kansas City Southern Railroad's engineering department is preparing plans for an up-to-date reinforced concrete headhouse to replace the wooden one that burned Jan. 21, as reported in the Journals last number. It was believed that the concrete tanks were not damaged by the fire, but an accurate estimate of the fire loss could not be obtained until a temporary leg was constructed to permit inspection of the grain and tanks. Stocks of grain in the elevator at the time of the fire consisted of 205,368 bus. of wheat, 14,935 bus. of corn and 23,011 bus. of oats. Two cars of wheat and one of corn on track adjoining the elevator were burned. The engine house and grain drying equipment were not reached by the flames. The elevator is operated by the Moore-Seaver Grain Co.

MONTANA

McElroy, Mont.—L. A. Jorgenson, manager of the Farmers Equity Elvtr. Co.'s elevator here, has the sympathy of the trade in the death of his little three-year-old son, which occurred Dec. 31.

Bozeman, Mont.—Frank L. Benepe, pioneer grain importer and exporter of Montana, formerly in business in this city, died at the Good Samaritan Hospital, Los Angeles, Cal., Jan. 28, from heart trouble, at the age of 84 years. For 43 years Mr. Benepe had spent his winters in Los Angeles. He is survived by his wife, two sons and two daughters.

Missoula, Mont.—The flour mill here recently purchased by the Montana Flour Mills Co., of Great Falls, Mont., was owned by Strauss & Co., Inc., of Portland, Ore., and was operated as the Northern Flour Mills Co., also known locally as the Ravalli Flour Mills. The mill, which has a capacity of 650 barrels, has been idle for some time, but will be put in condition and reopened by the new owners. Elevator facilities adjoining the mill were included in the sale. The former owners will retain ownership of and remove the present machinery and the new owners will install all new machinery in the concrete mill building which was formerly used for the manufacture of rolled oats. The Montana Flour Mills Co. purchased the cereal plant of the Northern Flour Mills Co. adjoining the mill, some time ago. Work of rebuilding the plant will be undertaken at once and it is expected to be in operation by about Mar. 15. The Montana Flour Mills Co. operates mills at Great Falls, Lewistown, Harlowton and Bozeman, having a combined capacity of 4,000 barrels of flour daily. It also operates a large cereal and feed plant at Bozeman.

Ronan, Mont.—A slight damage by fire was done to the electric motors in J. W. Martin's elevator recently.

Brockton, Mont.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co., of Brockton, has bot the Treasure State Elvtr. Co.'s elevator here, formerly operated by Jack Kustler. C. J. Samuelson will manage both elevators, moving his office into the recently acquired building. All grain and feed stored in the Treasure State Elvtr. are included in the purchase.

NEBRASKA

Cedar Bluffs, Neb.—P. H. Seeborg has been appointed manager of the Nye-Jenks Grain Co.'s local elevator, succeeding C. L. Smith.

Western, Neb.—The Western Elvtr. & Supply Co., incorporated; capital stock, \$20,000; incorporators: George F. Witt, C. F. Shaffer and M. L. Graves.

Axtell, Neb.—The local elevator of the Crete Mills has been closed and H. Burden, manager, has accepted a position as deputy county treas. at Minden, Neb.

Central City, Neb.—Lewis E. Nugent, former manager of the Hord Co.'s elevator, died Jan. 10 at his home here, at the age of 65 years. His widow and three children survive.

Sterling, Neb.—The Farmers Union elevator and store failed to open on Jan. 14, and it was reported that application had been made for voluntary bankruptcy, due to the depression and other contributory causes.

Omaha, Neb.—Slipping on the ice on the porch of his house recently, Nels B. Updike, well known grain dealer of this city, fractured his right shoulder. He had not fully regained the use of his left arm due to a fracture of his left shoulder about seven months ago.

Omaha, Neb.—At the annual meeting of the Nebraska Millers Ass'n, held in this city on Jan. 25, the following officers were elected: Pres., Don Bridge, of Norfolk; vice-pres., E. B. Johnson, of Holdrege; sec'y and treas., J. N. Campbell (for his seventeenth term).

Gordon, Neb.—The Gordon Roller Mills are now being operated by Paul Anderson, formerly of Chadron, and Charles Felix, son of E. M. Felix, former operator of the mill. Charles has been associated with his father for several years in the operation of the plant.

Fairfield, Neb.—An old elevator here has been razed and the lumber taken to Geneva. It formerly was owned by W. J. Hynes, who began his grain business here in the '80s. At his death two years ago, the property passed to his son, who recently sold it to a Geneva man.

Lincoln, Neb.—Fees now charged for scale inspection by the state agricultural department would be reduced by the provisions of H. R. No. 224 and S. F. No. 173. A similar measure was passed by both houses in 1933 and vetoed by Governor Bryan as not providing enough revenue to pay for the work.

Silver Creek, Neb.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator was threatened by fire, at about 5 p. m., Jan. 18, when a light bulb in the elevator pit had come into contact with a board and burned a hole in it. Fortunately, Manager Dech discovered the smoke in time and the fire was put out with chemicals before any real damage was done.

Lincoln, Neb.—A bill that would relieve grain dealers of some of their trouble in connection with the sale of mortgaged or stolen grain is before the Nebraska Senate. At the last session a similar bill lost out in the House. Under the present law elevator men are burdened with an unfair amount of responsibility for the collection of chattel mortgages on grain.

**Specialists in
Ventilating Grain Elevator Legs and Grain Storage Bins**

HH ROBERTSON CO
BUILDING PRODUCTS

PITTSBURGH, PA.

District offices in Chicago, St. Louis, Minneapolis and other large Cities
ROBERTSON PROTECTED METAL ROOFING AND SIDING IS STRONG AND CORROSION-PROOF

Hastings, Neb.—The Farmers Grain & Supply Co. will this year operate its seven elevators leased to W. W. Gallup, of Alda, for the last year, but only two of which were in active operation. They will probably be opened in June. The houses are located at Prosser, Hansen, Harvard, Muriel, Blaine, Halloran and Level. The company's headquarters are at Hastings.

Nebraska City, Neb.—At the annual meeting of the Farmers Elevtr. Co. Henry Stoeve was made manager of the company's elevator, succeeding M. L. Crandell, who resigned last July, on account of ill health, after having been manager for 17 years. Appreciation of Mr. Crandell's long, efficient and faithful service was voted at the meeting. Mr. Stoeve has been acting manager since July.

Fairbury, Neb.—The Fairbury Milling Co., reported in the Journals last number as having bot the Fairbury Alfalfa Mill, has been incorporated; capital stock, \$25,000; incorporators: Fred H. Preston, of Lincoln, pres.; Floyd T. Brown, of Stamford, vice-pres.; J. Philip Mahoney, of McCook, sec'y-treas., and J. G. Weins, of Henderson; to conduct a general grain and feed business. Messrs. Preston, Brown and Mahoney were formerly associated with the Gooch Milling Co., of Lincoln.

Hastings, Neb.—The Nebraska Consolidated Mills contemplates the erection of a new concrete storage addition to its plant here, that will more than double its capacity, as soon as weather conditions will permit its construction. The new unit, plans and specifications for which have been drawn, will include 23 bins and will be larger and higher than the present concrete storage unit. New equipment to be installed includes a cleaning machine and a corn drier. The mixed feed business of the company has increased considerably during the past year.

Fremont, Neb.—The grain storage annex under construction for the Nye-Jenks Grain Co. by the Van Ness Const. Co., is of cribbed construction, on a solid reinforced concrete foundation and covered with galvanized iron. It will contain 30 bins. Grain will be taken from the present concrete elevator and delivered to any bin from a 12-inch screw conveyor. Grain will be brot back to the elevator for car loading with a 12-inch screw conveyor located in a tunnel in the bottom of the annex. The new building will have a well lighted and ventilated texas running its full length. Special care was given the design to reduce the dust hazard, and also to allow mixing of grades for shipping purposes. All motors are to be installed in a separate concrete motor room located outside of the buildings.

Lincoln, Neb.—According to a bill prepared by Floyd Bollen, of the Nebraska State Railway Commission, three changes would be made in the present warehouse law: It gives every public warehouseman the right to issue warehouse receipts to himself for his own grain, the receipt to be registered with the Railway Commission after due investigation; it cuts out that part of the law relating to the payment of salary and expenses of the supervisor of public warehouses, and it takes away the right of each warehouseman to fix his own storage rates and establish them by posting and publication, and instead provides that, "Prior to July 1 of each year, the Nebraska State Railway Commission shall by order fix reasonable storage rates for the ensuing year, and no public warehouseman, licensed under this act, shall charge a less or greater rate except upon application to and a hearing before the Nebraska State Railway Commission." The law is not changed where it is "Provided that in case of co-operative

warehouses, members may be given preference in storage facilities."

NEW ENGLAND BOSTON LETTER

Walter M. Hislop, Montreal grain dealer, and a former member of the Boston Grain & Flour Exchange, was given a hearty welcome by his old friends, when he visited the Boston Exchange recently.

Robert C. Bacon is back in Boston after a month's trip by auto through the South, with Mrs. Bacon and family. He traveled 5,100 miles, down the coast to the tip of Florida, then back up the western coast line of Florida, to New Orleans and then across country to Boston.

Frank J. Ludwig, feed man, and chairman of the transportation com'te, reported that the com'te in co-operation with the New England Millers & Shippers Ass'n, endeavored to have re-adjustment made of the milling-in-transit charges on all the New England railroads on the basis of a half cent per hundred pounds, this charge being the prevailing one in much of the territory outside of New England at points where milling and mixing is done in competition with New England interests in the same line of business. The New England railroads that have been charging 1½ cents a cwt. for transit privileges on grain and grain products have favorably acted on this proposal, and very shortly tariffs will be effective reducing charges on all railroads in New England to a uniform basis of one-half cent a cwt.—L. V. S.

Feed and grain men are again leaders in the Boston Grain & Flour Exchange. At the tenth annual meeting on Feb. 5, Arthur F. Hopkins, feed buyer for C. M. Cox Co., was re-elected pres. for the second consecutive time. Carl J. B. Currie, treas. of Unity Feeds, Inc., was re-elected first vice-pres. Charles P. Washburn, of C. P. Washburn Co., grain and feed, was chosen for second vice-pres., to succeed Robert S. Wallace, who served one year. Four directors were chosen to serve three years. F. J. Sennott, grain and feed, Lyman G. Smith, grain, Nathan F. Silbert, flour, and Joseph L. Rankin, produce. The exchange reports showed a profit for 1934, tho small, and in spite of difficult conditions. The past year was difficult, said Mr. Hopkins at the annual meeting, "due to governmental policies, drouth conditions which have affected the business of the majority of our members, and the Securities Act which affected the Boston Curb Exchange." The curb affiliated with the grain exchange was dissolved some months ago.

"The grain inspection department, altho having an unsuccessful year financially, closed with a smaller loss than the previous year," continued M. Hopkins. "The deficit, while amounting to several thousand dollars, was due to no fault of this exchange or its members, but principally to the lack of export grain passing thru the Port of Boston. Considerable grain has arrived here from the Pacific Coast. Membership shows a falling off during the past year of 22 active members and eight associate members. The directors thank publicly Mr. Charles M. Cox for his active interest and work in Washington, which necessitated several trips at his own expense on agricultural and forestry Senate Bill S 3326." F. Elmer Fenton, chairman of the com'te on grain, of the exchange, reported that 18 ships and 66 cars, equal to 993,099 bus. of incoming grain were handled by the grain inspection department. Outward grain was handled to the extent of 424 cars or 575,715 bus., and 1,026,123 bus. bonded grain loaded on ships at Boston. Also 68,940 bags of feed were handled.

NEW JERSEY

Trenton, N. J.—Harold G. Hoffman, new governor of this state, has proposed a 2% sales tax, to raise \$20,000,000 annually, and an income tax capable of producing \$15,000,000 annually.

Passaic, N. J.—The grain elevator of Steinberg & Co., grain and feed merchants, was badly damaged by fire the night of Jan. 22; loss, about \$20,000. It required seven fire companies two hours to get the fire under control.

Jersey City, N. J.—The Brooklyn Elevtr. & Milling Co., whose plant was on the end of the Erie Elevtr. Pier, this city, discontinued business on Dec. 31, and the Brooklyn & New Jersey Milling Co., with offices at 35 Pavonia Ave., Jersey City, took over the plant and is supplying the old trade with a full line of poultry and dairy feeds and grain and feed of all kinds. B. J. Owens, for many years manager of the old concern, continues with the new company in the same capacity.—George F. Thatcher (Maplewood, N. J.).

NEW YORK

Albany, N. Y.—W. S. VanDerzee & Son, Inc., is the new style under which the feed business conducted by Mr. VanDerzee for 35 years will be conducted in the future.

New York, N. Y.—Edward K. Cone, of E. A. Pierce & Co., and a member of the New York Produce Exchange, died at his home in Colonia, N. J., Jan. 29, at the age of 68 years.

Canandaigua, N. Y.—The 150-barrel mill of Smith Bros., which has been in operation here since 1874, has been closed.

New York, N. Y.—Recent new members of the Produce Exchange include H. Nicholas Edwards, Edgar Scott and George Schwob, the last named being an associate member.

Olean, N. Y.—M. L. Walldorff, treas. of the New York State Milling Ass'n, who has been in a serious condition in a hospital, is now on the road to recovery.

Albany, N. Y.—The legislative schedule of Gov. Lehman includes restriction of workmen's compensation insurance for all except self-insurers to the state compensation fund.

New York, N. Y.—Frank C. Harris, an old member of the Produce Exchange, who retired several years ago, died at his home in this city on Jan. 17, at the age of 80 years.

Albany, N. Y.—A bill, providing a tax on chain stores of \$50 per store for each unit up to five and \$1,000 for each unit in excess of five, has been introduced in the New York State Legislature.

New York, N. Y.—The pres. of the New York Produce Exchange has been authorized to close the exchange, at his discretion, when the Supreme Court's gold clause is read, and to reopen after giving notice of such intention.

Jamestown, N. Y.—V. F. Ferneau, well known to feed manufacturers of the East, has become associated with the Wilbur Feed Co., of this place, and will have charge of the brewers and distillers by-products. Mr. Ferneau was sales manager for Dewey Bros., of Blanchester, O., for many years.

Buffalo, N. Y.—After spending over a half century in the grain business, John Seymour, of the Seymour-Wood Grain Co., of this city, retired from active business Jan. 31, at which time his many friends on the Buffalo Corn Exchange presented him with a purse. For many years Mr. Seymour represented the Bartlett Frazier Co. in Buffalo.

NORTH DAKOTA

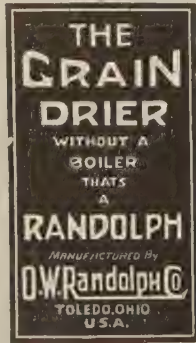
Glenfield, N. D.—An up-to-date feed mill has been installed at the local elevator of the Monarch Elevtr. Co.

Warwick, N. D.—The engine room of the Valley Grain Elevtr. Co. was damaged by fire about the middle of January.

Enderlin, N. D.—Ed Kuhn has been appointed manager of the Enderlin Farmers Elevtr. Co.'s elevator, succeeding Fred Meyer.

Forman, N. D.—On Jan. 14 fire of unknown cause damaged stock in the steel tanks of the Farmers Union Oil Co., elevator operators.

Mantador, N. D.—The Mantador Grain Co.'s office was one of several business houses robbed during the night of Jan. 5, the thieves' loot consisting of stamps and cash amounting to about \$400.




RANDOLPH DRIERS

FOR

Grain, Soya Beans, Rice

AND

Dehydrators for Alfalfa, Sweet Corn and Vegetables



Garrison, N. D.—An overheated stove pipe in the elevator of the Occident Elvtr. Co. caused a fire which damaged the property on Jan. 26.

Embsen, N. D.—Charged with embezzlement of about \$3,000 from the Farmers Grain Co., Alex W. Gebhard, former manager of the company's elevator, has been ordered bound over to the district court for trial.

Brockett, N. D.—The Equity Elvtr. & Trading Co.'s elevator and 20,000 bus. of grain burned Jan. 24, the fire originating in the office; loss, \$40,000; covered by insurance. O. J. Sundeen was manager of the elevator.

Aneta, N. D.—The Farmers National Grain Corp.'s elevator here, under the management of L. E. Broe, has been closed, and grain held by the corporation has been stored in the Imperial Elvtr. Plans for re-opening the elevator are indefinite.

Drayton, N. D.—Farmers in this vicinity have organized a grain company, purchased the Farmers National Grain Corp.'s local elevator and will conduct a general grain elevator business with various sidelines. James Bellamy is manager of the elevator.

Raleigh, N. D.—Owners of the Raleigh Grain Co.'s elevator are undecided whether or not to rebuild their elevator that burned in December, as previously reported. The cause of the fire was that to have been a defective chimney. The loss was covered by insurance.

Scranton, N. D.—The new elevator and feed mill of the Scranton Equity Exchange were completed last month. The elevator has a capacity of 50,000 bus., is 100 feet high, contains 20 bins and has a double elevator leg, making it possible to load and unload at the same time. It is covered with metal. The feed mill is built northwest of the elevator. Modern safety devices have been installed.

OHIO

Elery, O.—The former farmers elevator here is now operated by Okolona Grain Co.

Lakeville, O.—J. W. Horn & Son are adding a Sidney Feed Mixer to their elevator equipment.

Berea, O.—We have installed a corn cutter and grader and will make all our own scratch, growing and chick grains.—Berea Milling Co.

Linworth, O.—The Linworth Farmers Exchange has completed construction of a 64x62½-ft. frame lumber shed.—J. Ralph Thomas, mgr.

Broughton, O.—The Paulding Equity Exchange Co. has improved its local branch with installation of a 20-foot platform, 15-ton Howe Truck Scale.

Pleasant Bend (New Bavaria p. o.), O.—The Okolona Grain Co. has sold its local elevator to the Pleasant Bend Grain Co., managed by P. B. Hipp.

Columbus, O.—New members of the Ohio Grain, Mill & Feed Dealers Ass'n are the following: G. R. Forrester, Toledo; Paul Dudgeon, Rockford; Central Soya Co., Inc., Decatur, Ind.

Chagrin Falls, O.—After a long illness, Byron R. Hoopes, head of the Enterprise Milling Co., feed manufacturers, passed away Jan. 30. His sons will continue the business which he operated for many years.

Continental, O.—We contemplate installing a bulk gas and oil station in the spring, from which to deliver these products to farmers with tank truck.—B. E. Needham, Continental Equity Exchange Co.

Crestline, O.—The Gallion Equity Exchange, Gallion, O., has bot the Farmers Equity Exchange Co., of Crestline, from the trustees in bankruptcy, the elevator having been closed for about three months, and will re-open it.

Rosburg, O.—Thieves who raided the United Grain Co.'s plant early in the morning of Jan. 18 stole clover seed and alfalfa valued at \$200. Entrance to the office was gained thru a window, which had been broken with a crowbar.

Stony Ridge, O.—Elliott & Beasley have installed a truck scale in a special re-inforced concrete foundation, housing the beam in a specially constructed scale house, a few steps from the office.

New Bavaria, O.—The Farmers Elvtr., Grain & Supply Co. sustained slight windstorm damage to its property on Jan. 16 or 17.

Columbus Grove, O.—James H. Barnett, elevator owner and operator here, on Jan. 15 came home from the hospital, where he had been since Nov. 21 and where he underwent an operation. He is still confined to his home.

Melrose, O.—The elevator of Theo Burt & Sons has been improved by the installation of a 15-ton Howe Truck Scale. A new safe has been installed to replace the one that was blown by thieves last fall. The elevator has been remodeled and repainted.—Reid Burt.

Prospect, O.—The Union Mills here have been bot by the Prospect Farmers Exchange from the Marion Grain & Supply Co., of Marion, O. The plant includes 15,000 bus. grain storage capacity and a 120-barrel mill, giving the new owners a total storage capacity of 31,000 bus.

Bluffton, O.—The new plant of the Bluffton Milling Co., which includes a small elevator, reported in the Nov. 14 Journals as under construction, is about completed. Equipment includes Sidney Sheller, drags and ball-bearing elevator heads. The new plant replaces one burned last June.

Arcanum, O.—O. W. Baker, of Conover, O., has been appointed manager of the Arcanum Elvtr. Co.'s elevator, beginning his duties the first of the year. After the death of Manager Slade late in October (as previously reported), Miss Kester, an employe at the elevator, acted as manager until a new manager arrived. New equipment will be installed at the elevator in the near future, including a 50-h.p. hammer mill and a ton mixer.

College Corner, O.—Fred Miller, veteran elevator operator of this place, died at his home here on Jan. 19, at the age of 71 years. He had conducted an elevator and coal business here since 1895. He is survived by two daughters and a son. The business will continue under the name of the Fred Miller Co.

Mt. Cory, O.—Burglars, apparently using a skeleton key to gain admission, ransacked the safe of the Mt. Cory Elvtr. Co., A. J. Hosler, proprietor, during the night of Jan. 30, and found only 30 cents in postage stamps for their trouble. The safe had been left unlocked. The thieves cut the telephone wires.

The Ohio Relief Administration has discontinued its list of preferred dealers, as furnished by the Coal Code Authority, to handle relief coal. Any dealer who desires to handle this business can do so by paying his Elevator Code assessment and abiding by the trade practices of the coal code, whether he has paid the coal code assessment or not. Local or county relief administrators will advise dealers how to secure their share of this business.

Toledo, O.—Pecos Valley Alfalfa Mill Co. placed its newly completed alfalfa mill on Otter Creek Road in operation on Feb. 1. Jack Wilson, company construction superintendent, supervised construction of the 3-story, 40x50-foot, 55 feet high, mill building, its 40x150-foot receiving and conveyor shed, its 70x200-foot hay warehouse and its 70x160-foot meal warehouse. The buildings were constructed on a 10-acre tract adjoining the W. & L. E. railroad right of way, and are connected with a labor-saving conveyor system. Screw and pneumatic conveying systems are used. Machinery in the mill includes two 30-inch special super-hammer mills with direct connected 200-h.p. motors, capable of grinding 75 tons of meal in 24 hours. Rotex sifters and 4 Eureka Mogul Packers grade and pack alfalfa meal. The hay warehouse has room for 2,000 tons of baled alfalfa; the meal warehouse can hold 3,600 tons of finished alfalfa meal. Hay is received from the local growing area over a 20-ton truck scale with 34-foot platform. E. A. Jeffery is local manager.

Columbus, O.—The Tax Commission (notwithstanding an opinion to the contrary by Attorney General Bricker) are holding to their original ruling that seed, feed, fertilizer and lime, as well as ingredients used in the manufacture and mixture of feeds, are exempt from the sales tax. Block salt and salt used in feed is also exempt, but table salt must be taxed. All processing, grinding, mixing and other SERVICE charges are also exempt from tax. Tax must be collected on sale at retail of all commodities (not exempted) whether sold for cash or on

credit. We suggest that our members collect the tax at the time of sale, as stamps mean so much cash to you, and should be paid by the purchaser when commodities are purchased whether for cash or on credit. Sales of all commodities, not exempted, at retail to the CONSUMER are subject to a tax of one cent on sales from 9c to 40c; two cents on sales 41c to 70c; three cents on sales 71c to \$1.08, etc. The attorney general has ruled that the present law does not read as the originators of the bill intended and it may be necessary to amend the law later.—R. H. Brundige, Pres., W. W. Cummings, Sec'y, Ohio Grain, Mill & Feed Dealers Ass'n.

OKLAHOMA

Sweetwater, Okla.—John Hilbrand has sold his hammer mill to Hunter Hays, who has moved it to his farm.

Cordell, Okla.—Frank Malone is now the operator of the Southside Elvtr. formerly operated by Malone & Sullins.

Pocasset, Okla.—Mail addressed to the Farmers Elvtr. Co. here is returned by the postoffice marked "Mail undeliverable." This company's elevator burned last September.

Yukon, Okla.—At the January term of district court, in the case of Lucy E. Fisher and the Yukon Mill & Elvtr. Co., in which the plaintiff asked possession of stock alleged to belong to her, the court decided in favor of the defendants.

Enid, Okla.—The Union Equity Exchange has let the contract to the Burrell Eng. & Const. Co. for the erection of a 700,000-bu. addition to its terminal elevator here. It will consist of 14 tanks and a headhouse, and will be equipped with the most up-to-date machinery.

Gage, Okla.—The cupola of an elevator of the James Grain Co. was discovered to be on fire at about 10 o'clock P. M., Jan. 22, but the fire was extinguished before any other part of the structure was damaged. The elevator contained about 8,000 bus. of wheat.

El Reno, Okla.—A serious fire was threatened at the El Reno Mill & Elvtr. Co.'s plant, on Jan. 21, when burning sacks being used on the roof to heat pipes were whipped under a cupola, starting a blaze. Employees put out the fire before the arrival of the fire company.

Chickasha, Okla.—John Snyder, manager of the Expansion Grain Co.'s elevator here since 1921, has installed a large platform scale with a 20-foot platform, long enough to weigh the longest trucks that come to the elevator. He also recently completed a hard surface road to his plant.

Enid, Okla.—The W. B. Johnston Grain Co. will build an elevator here this spring or later, to have a capacity of 150,000 bus. and to replace its present elevator of 60,000 bus. capacity. Work may not get started until September, it is said. This company operates a line of 20 country elevators.

Lawton, Okla.—The mill of the Lawton Milling Co., reported in the Jan. 9 Journals as having been leased to Messrs. Austin and Lyon, has been remodeled and thoroughly renovated and is now in operation under the old name of Lawton Milling Co. The new operators will specialize in buying and dealing in local wheat.

Dover, Okla.—The Kiel-Dover Farmers Elvtr. Co., reported in the Journals last number as having voted to rebuild its elevator that burned in December, contemplates erecting a 13,000-bu. cribbed elevator on a concrete foundation, equipped with 10-bu. automatic scale, truck dump, 10-h.p. motor, 10-ton truck scale and other up-to-date equipment.

Jet, Okla.—The completion of the addition to the elevator of the Farmers Exchange, which adds 14,000 bus. to its capacity, was celebrated by the entire community, on Jan. 12, when a short program was given and about 600 persons served with lunch at the school building, the high school band giving a short concert. Munson Church, manager of the elevator, was master of ceremonies.

Yukon, Okla.—Work is progressing on the 200,000-bu. concrete elevator and mill plant for the Dobry Flour Mills, under construction by the Jones-Hettelsater Const. Co., as reported in the Dec. 26 Journals, as fast as the weather permits. The Oklahoma Railway Co. has extended a switch to the site and carloads of construction material have been unloaded. Excavation for the foundation was completed and ready for pouring of the concrete by the middle of January.

SOUTHWELL GRAIN CORP.

CONSIGNMENTS

BUFFALO, N. Y.

BROKERAGE

Pawhuska, Okla.—A branch house has been opened here by the Gaines Grain & Feed Co., headquarters Fairland, Okla. The local manager is T. M. Elliott.

Oklahoma City, Okla.—The new governor, E. W. Marland, has submitted to the Oklahoma Legislature a one-year emergency recovery program, for the financing of which drastic increase in taxes is asked.

Tulsa, Okla.—The Binding-Stevens Seed Co. has just completed its new elevator and mill on property leased from the Frisco Railroad. The elevator has a capacity of 40,000 bus. and the warehouse a capacity of 25 carloads of sacked grain. The plant is equipped with feed grinding and mixing machinery. The company's former plant will continue in operation, and the old elevator will eventually be converted into a seed cleaning plant. Harry Bredenberger is the manager of the new plant.

PACIFIC NORTHWEST

Seattle, Wash.—Walter Griffin, of Parker, is a new member of the Pacific Northwest Feed Ass'n.

Moro, Ore.—The Moro Grain Growers have just installed a new 6,300-gal. fuel tank for the storage of diesel oil.

Astoria, Ore.—It is reported that the name of the Pillsbury-Astoria Flour Co. has been changed to the Pillsbury Flour Co.

Grandview, Wash.—H. C. Daugherty will do custom grinding at his feed store recently opened here, which he has named the Hi-Way Feed Store.

Seattle, Wash.—The death of Roger D. Pinneo, former manager of the Seattle Merchants Exchange, occurred at Los Angeles, Cal., Jan. 31. Mr. Pinneo was 62 years of age.

Craigmont, Ida.—The North Idaho Bonded Grain Warehouses is a new organization whose object is improvement in the grain warehouse business. The pres. of the new ass'n is Frank Baer, of this city.

Spokane, Wash.—John E. Williams died at a local hospital Jan. 14, at the age of 61 years. Mr. Williams was a native of Waitsburg, Wash., and formerly was in the grain business in the Palouse country.

Portland, Ore.—Strauss & Co., Inc., of this city, is not involved in any way with the failure of Strauss & Co., Ltd., of London, England. The local company has no contracts or open trades with the English company, nor with any outside grain exchanges.

Auburn, Wash.—The Globe Feed Mills, of Seattle, have sold their local feed store to Oscar and Robert Odegard, the former having managed this store for the Globe Co. for three years. Albert Odegard formerly conducted a feed business in Everett, Wash.

Cottonwood, Ida.—A traveling solicitor, using the name C. Welkey, has been soliciting subscriptions from grain dealers without authority from us. No man using this name has ever been employed by the Grain & Feed Journals or its predecessors and no authorized solicitor has been in that section since 1928.

Seattle, Wash.—The Port of Seattle commissioners have agreed to lease the Hanford St. Elvtr. to the Port of Seattle Elvtr. Co. (an affiliate of the Pacific Continental Grain Co.) for a year beginning in June, at a minimum rental of \$40,000 a year. The company has a lease on the elevator at \$38,000 a year, which expires this coming summer.

Grandview, Wash.—The Pacific Food Mills Co., of Oakland, Cal., has located in Grandview and has leased a building on West A St. The company manufactures several food specialties, including a cereal made from wheat, barley malt and kelp, the latter being rich in iodine. Light trucks are used to service the products direct to merchants.

Salem, Ore.—Two bills recently introduced in the Oregon Legislature, known as House Bills 1 and 3, providing that all funds from all state commissions and boards be placed in the general fund and that appropriations for these commissions and boards be secured from the state legislature, endanger the present grain inspection service. This service has functioned very capably since it was taken out of politics, and in its present form is a self-sustaining service, sustained by fees paid into it by the grain trade. But if the grain inspection service should be compelled to go to the legislature and ask for funds, the grain trade would undoubtedly suffer from inefficient inspection service.

Walla Walla, Wash.—The Walla Walla Grain Growers, Inc., have purchased the feed mill of the Walla Walla Farmers Agency, one of the oldest feed businesses in southeastern Washington.

Auburn, Wash.—E. W. Murphy opened his Murphy Feed Co., during the second week of January, in the plant of Gladding, McBean & Co., which he purchased last year and has been preparing for his feed business. Mr. Murphy formerly conducted a feed business near the N. P. depot but was burned out in December, 1933. He will handle grain, hay, poultry and dairy feed and fertilizer.

Seattle, Wash.—Officers of the Seattle Merchants Exchange, elected late last month, are as follows: Pres., L. P. Baumann; vice-pres., H. L. McIntyre; sec'y-treas., E. A. Anderson; manager and ass't sec'y, B. D. Riley, all but Mr. Anderson being re-elected. Trustees: E. A. Anderson, L. P. Baumann, H. L. McIntyre, J. T. Steeb, Ralph Fraser and W. H. Hayden. Holdover trustees are: O. A. Dittbrenner, J. G. Euson, L. E. Force, Harrison J. Hart, R. R. Shullenberger and T. B. Wilson.

The Pacific Northwest agency of the National Code Authority for the country grain elevator industry has been approved formally by N. R. A. This agency includes the states of Oregon and Washington and parts of Idaho and Montana. The personnel, selected last July 23, is as follows: S. C. Armstrong of Seattle, Wash., chairman; Sol Reimann, of Odessa, Wash., vice-chairman; R. M. Rice, of Portland, Ore., sec'y. Other members are J. J. Chisholm, of Walla, Walla, Wash.; E. E. Eastwood, of Lewistown, Idaho; C. M. Cook, of Spokane, Wash., and A. F. Phillippay, of Kahlotus, Wash.

Walla Walla, Wash.—Trade ass'n executives of the Pacific Northwest and department of agricultural officials of Washington, Oregon and Idaho met in this city, on Jan. 24, at the call of George Daubner, director of bonded warehouses of Idaho, in an effort to standardize grain warehouse and feed laws of the three states. After discussing the matter pro and con, it was decided that the Oregon feed law was the best feed law to pattern after. Wholesalers from Portland stated that it worked out well in practice. In the discussion of the bonded grain warehouses and warehouse receipts, the opinion was unanimous that the laws should be tightened, and it was agreed that the Washington law was the best on this question. Ron Kennedy, who represented the Pacific Northwest Grain Dealers Ass'n, was selected to draw up a model law for consideration by each of the three states, and it is hoped that such a law may be passed at the present sessions of the different legislatures.

OLYMPIA LETTER

Olympia, Wash.—It is reported that warehouse license money will be put into the special fund with hay and grain inspection fees if an effort in that direction is successful.

The State Agricultural Adjustment Act is being re-introduced in the senate as a departmental bill. It simply re-affirms and continues the present state A.A.A., authorizing state agricultural marketing agreements.

All claims against the bondsmen of a defaulted warehouseman would be outlawed after one or perhaps two years, according to the provisions of a proposed amendment. Such claims are outlawed after six years, according to the present law.

The compulsory grading of grain is receiving some attention from the lawmakers. The law may be amended so as to require all grain received at points where state inspection is provided, to be given state grades, as in Oregon. A reduction of at least one cent per ton in the inspection fees would be guaranteed.

The Washington Produce Dealers Law, that the department of agriculture contemplates introducing at the present session, has had the track buyers' clause taken from it, consequently any class of business included in the warehouse laws hereafter will automatically be excepted from the commission merchants' law. But grain is included in the commodities covered by this act, and if the law passes grain merchants will doubtless be required to license under it, unless the track buyers' clause gets into the warehouse laws.

PENNSYLVANIA

Titusville, Pa.—A. C. Brannon, doing business as the Titusville City Mills, is in bankruptcy, and Charles B. Stegner has been appointed receiver.

Morgantown, Pa.—Martin Groff's flour mill near here burned late in January; loss, \$3,500; partly insured. Incendiarism was believed to have been the cause.

Pittsburgh, Pa.—After a short illness, Mrs. Jesse C. Stewart, wife of the pres. of the Jesse C. Stewart Co., grain and flour, died on Jan. 26, at her home in this city.

Philadelphia, Pa.—At the annual election of the Philadelphia Commercial Exchange, held Jan. 29, the following officers were chosen: For pres., Louis G. Graff (for the sixth consecutive term); vice-pres., Albert L. Hood (for second term); treas., Philip R. Markley. Directors: S. Gartland Horan (for two years), Alfred J. Ball, E. D. Hilleary, L. R. Holmes, William F. Hyland and Alan Levin.

SOUTH DAKOTA

Redfield, S. D.—The National-Atlas Elvtr. Co.'s elevator here has been closed. The Frankfort Mill & Elvtr. has taken over its millfeeds.

Castlewood, S. D.—The outside scale of the Farmers Grain & Produce Co., used for weighing feed, hay, coal, etc., has been equipped with a 10-ton weighograph.

Wood, S. D.—New 20-ton truck scales with 24x9-foot platforms have been installed at the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator and also at the Rosebud Grain Co.'s elevator.

Flandreau, S. D.—Charles Brown, elevator operator and stock buyer here, died in his home in January, at the age of 62 years. He is survived by his wife and four children.

SOUTHEAST

Starkville, Miss.—Simian Pierce's feed mill burned late in January; loss, \$2,300. The fire started in the engine room.

Richmond, Va.—J. T. Smith, who for many years operated a flour mill at Smiths Grove, Ky., has moved his family to this city, where he recently bot a flour mill.

Roanoke, Va.—The Southern States Mills, a unit of the Southern States Co-op., Inc., of Richmond, have almost completed a new feed manufacturing plant here, which will produce five to six cars of poultry and dairy feed per day. John G. Siebel is manager.

Washington, N. C.—W. Eam Baugham, incorporated; authorized capital stock, \$50,000, of which \$12,000 was subscribed by W. E. Baugham, C. L. Payne and W. A. Cleve; to buy and sell feed, seed, farm supplies, provisions and farming implements.

TEXAS

Breckenridge, Tex.—The Breckenridge Flour Mill has been completed and is now in operation.

Houston, Tex.—Baker-Stone Feed & Flour Co., incorporated; capital stock, \$1,000; incorporators: J. L. Baker, W. C. Stone and Mrs. J. L. Baker.

Lord, Tex.—The Liske Grain Co., of Canadian, Tex., has bot a 12,000-bu. grain elevator here, which it is reconditioning and will operate in connection with its plant at Canadian.

Fort Worth

The Fastest Growing Grain Market in the Southwest is the logical market for your grain.

Try any of these Fort Worth Grain and Cotton Exchange Members:

James E. Bennett & Co.

Grains, Stocks, Provisions

Smith-Ingraham Grain Co.

Domestic and Export Grains, Field Seeds

The Ft. Worth Elv. & Whsg. Co.

Federally Licensed Storage, Consignments

Ft. Worth, Tex.—W. O. Brackett, of the Brackett Grain Co., this city, has the sympathy of the trade in the recent death of his son, Lynn. Burial was at Sherman, Tex.

Dallas, Tex.—O. A. Grubbs resigned recently as inspector for the Dallas Grain Exchange and has been succeeded by R. R. Stuard, who was grain inspector at Lubbock, Tex., for several years.

Galveston, Tex.—James E. Haviland has resigned as pres. and general manager of the Texas Star Flour Mills, which operates a large elevator also, and plans to devote his time to personal affairs. He has been succeeded by Paul Bimmerman, who resigned as sales manager of the Morten Milling Co., Dallas, to accept the position. Jack P. Burrus is vice-pres. of the Texas Star Co. and Fred Honea is sec'y.

Vega, Tex.—The Vega Wheat Growers, Inc., has bot the old wheat pool elevator, and H. G. Artz has been appointed manager. Stockholders of the old wheat pool were issued stock in the new company for their old stock, and the new organization is incorporated under the co-operative marketing act. The company has also bot a gasoline station and plans to move it near the elevator some time in the future. A warehouse is also included in plans for the future.

UTAH

Ogden, Utah.—The P. C. Richardson Co. has about completed installation of a grain cleaning and feed grinding plant in one of its buildings here. The company conducts a wholesale and retail feed business in this city, occupying three buildings. It also has a number of country storage houses, where sacked feeds and baled hay are handled.

WISCONSIN

Tomah, Wis.—A corn sheller has been installed by Chapman & Chapman.

Forest Junction, Wis.—Krueger Bros. have improved their equipment by the installation of a new corn sheller.

Northline (Hudson p. o.), Wis.—H. C. Hanson, who for many years operated the elevator here, died Jan. 11, at the age of 73 years. His widow and five children survive him.

Hilbert, Wis.—Simon Schwabenlander, proprietor of the Hilbert Elvtr. here, contemplates power installation to operate his machinery, either a gasoline motor or diesel engine of about 60 to 75 h.p.

Superior, Wis.—Louis Ramstad, former assistant superintendent of the Cargill Elvtr. Co.'s elevator here, died Jan. 18 at his home in this city, at the age of 74 years. His widow and five daughters survive him.

Chippewa Falls, Wis.—One of the grain chutes at the E. J. Crane & Sons elevator caught fire, in the afternoon of Jan. 22, burning the floor a little around the chute. Due to the quick action of employees and the fire department, the fire was extinguished with little loss.

MILWAUKEE LETTER

The rate of interest on advances for Bs/L for February has been determined by the finance committee of the Milwaukee Grain & Stock Exchange at 5½%.

Milwaukee, Wis.—The Milwaukee Grain & Stock Exchange announced the death of John H. Puelicher on Jan. 29. Mr. Puelicher became a member of the exchange in 1914.

Milwaukee, Wis.—The Froedtert Grain & Malting Co. has placed its new steel and concrete malting plant in operation. It has a daily steepage capacity of 10,000 bus. of cleaned barley.

Milwaukee, Wis.—L. A. Williams has recovered from his recent automobile accident that occurred near Hartford, Wis., confining him to the hospital there for a week, and is again covering his territory for the Donahue-Stratton Co., of this city.

After having been out of the consignment business for a number of years, the Donahue-Stratton Co. is again adding a consignment department to its organization. This department will be under the personal supervision of Roy G. Leistikow, who has been with the company for a number of years and has had wide experience in handling consignments and grain "to arrive."

Marketing Legislation Opposed by Indiana Dealers

[Continued from Page 98]

Beeson and G. R. Streub, Crabbs, Reynolds, Taylor Co.; W. W. Means, E. S. Foster, and C. C. Major, Foster-Kendall Co.; Fred W. Camper, J. C. Cruse, Guy Davis, Ed. Flanigan, Gene Floyd, J. S. Hazelrigg and Sam Kraus.

PURDUE University's representative was Prof. A. F. Hinrichs. State Chemist H. R. Kraybill, Lafayette, was present.

COAL SALESMEN eager to supply dealers with a train load of black diamonds included H. W. Reimann and W. D. Foresman.

H. H. RICHARDSON came from Buffalo, N. Y.; L. J. Schuster from Toledo; E. F. Johnson from St. Louis, and F. A. Derby from Topeka, Kans.

CHICAGO representatives and representatives of Chicago firms included: Geo. E. Booth and Wm. Tucker, Lamson Bros. & Co.; J. R. Crowden, K. B. Pierce, and Frank Thompson, James E. Bennett & Co.; P. H. King, Rosenbaum Grain Corp.; John A. Low and J. H. Summers of E. W. Bailey & Co.

THE ATTRACTIVE CONVENTION badges pinned on the lapel of each visitor and delegate were supplied by the Grain Dealers Fire Insurance Co. The company's representatives on regular greeting duty were A. E. Leif, H. W. Marsh and R. D. MacDaniel. Other insurance representatives include V. L. Parmentier and H. H. Hawlick of the Millers National Insurance Co.

Board of Trade offices maintained traditional open house. Cleveland Grain Co. had its customary boxes filled with carefully wrapped delicious apples and Larry Larimore was up to tricks with a pocketful of pencils and his hands full of apples. The supplies of both were pretty low at the close of the convention. C. Wm. Maibucher gave away yardsticks impressed on square-cut canes. Every office was well supplied with cigarettes.

LADIES were in attendance. Most of them took advantage of the provision for their attendance made by the entertainment committee which supplied tickets to leading shows appearing in Indianapolis. Those present included: Mesdames O. L. Barr, Bicknell; Royal D. Clapp, Columbia City; Leon Cheadle, Knox; F. A. Dahl, Lowell; Miles Gooding, Frankton; Harold L. Gray, Crawfordville; W. M. Moore, Covington; Walter Penrod, Medaryville; D. P. Simison and Charles Simison, Romney; W. F. Shirley, Blountsville; H. G. Tyler, Lowell; J. G. Wagner, Monterey.

Country grain shippers and mill operators from Indiana points included: E. B. Adamson, Hagerstown; S. J. Alexander, Crawfordville; Carl Applegate, Cicero; W. D. Adams, Elizabethtown; C. R. Bahler, Galveston; O. L. Barr, Bicknell; John Blish, Seymour; W. E. Bechdol, Walton; Robert Breitwieser, Holland; W. R. Beck, Shelbyville; R. A. Burris, Mulberry; C. C. Barnes, Winchester; E. R. Bonham, Warren; R. W. Brown, Carlos; J. J. Batchelor, Sharpsville; F. W. Blanton, Clayton; O. O. Carpenter, South Whitley; T. C. Crabbs, Crawfordville; Lee Carl, Remington; S. C. Corkins, New Palestine; Charlie Clark, Kempton; Leslie Conarroe, Frankfort; L. E. Cooley, Dayton; Leon Cheadle, Knox; L. C. Compton, Boggs town; K. B. Cook, Zionsville; Royal D. Clapp, Columbia City.

W. Douselman, Aurora; Hume Dickey, Parker; O. A. Dutches, Walton; F. E. Dowling, Elwood; R. M. Davis, Tipton; Earl A. Davis, Michigantown; Albert Egly, Geneva; Walter Edwards, Mooresville; C. G. Egly, Fort Wayne; Lee Evans, Remington; E. E. Elliott, Muncie; Jos. Fitzgerald, Stockwell; G. L. Fisher, Maplewood; E. P. Finch, Hillsboro; Harold L. Gray, Crawfordville; F. R. Garver, Boggs town; W. A. Gray, Kirkpatrick; L. E. Greenwood, Rensselaer; P. E. Goodrich, Winchester; Miles Gooding, Frankton.

J. W. Hubbard, Monrovia; John Herr, Lebanon; L. Hutchinson, Arlington; K. C. Hightshue, New Augusta; F. A. Dahl, Lowell; J. M. Hanna, Willow Branch; A. W. Hudson, Kitchel; Otto Howe, Greensburg; Glenn Isler, Bunker Hill; Don Jenkins, Noblesville; John Jackson, Hagerstown; J. T. Jeffers, Lyons; F. E. Jones, Boswell; R. P. Kellam, New Lisbon; J. C. Kashner, Thornton; F. W. Knecht, Hartford City; John D. Klefer, Elwood; M. E. Kendall, Carmel; Geo. L. Keith, Sheridan.

W. N. Loughry, Monticello; John E. Lynch, Darlington; M. C. Lindley, Sheridan; L. E. Lake, Colfax; Etna LeForge, Amo; S. T. Langdon, Vincennes; Orlando Meredith, Burket; Ed Montgomery, Hemlock; Howard Mutz, Edinburg; L. L. Moore, Perryville; W. M. Moore, Covington; Harley E. Miller, Bainbridge; J. C. F. Martin, La Fontaine; Baxter McBane, Fortville; Hugh McCorkle, Flora; H. A. McVey, Atlanta; Thomas A. McCoy, Liberty; G. B. McBane, Maxwell; Charles Northlane, Union City; W. L. Owens, Montmorency; Albert M. Oxmann, Vincennes.

C. C. Patton, Greensburg; O. E. Powell, Raub; C. R. Paul, Frankfort; G. A. Pritchard, Pendleton; John W. Pugh, Windfall; Frank Pyle, Van Buren; Walter Penrod, Medaryville; D. E. Poer, Gwynneville; Ralph Overman, McGrawsville; L. R. Rumsyre, South Whitley; R. M. Robertson, Ewing; Frank Richards, Taylorsville; John F. Russell, Greensburg; Charles F. Reeves, Charlottesville; C. Ray, Kouts; J. Frank Russell, Greensburg.

W. F. Shirley, Blountsville; Raymond Shine, New Albany; R. F. Shahan, Lizton; Frank Sellars, Russiaville; Max Sellars, Forest; J. C. Springer, Gwynneville; D. P. Simison, Romney; C. A. Simison, Romney; C. Smallwood, La Fontaine; C. Scott, Bunker Hill; J. L. Slaughter, Markleville; C. S. Anderson, Stockwell; Ray Skinner, Stockwell; C. W. Shuman, Logansport; Oscar Shawver, Martinsville; A. D. Shirley, Walton; Hal Thompson, Kokomo; A. O. Thomas, Marion; O. M. Thomas, Marion; H. G. Tyler, Lowell.

C. M. Urschel, Tippecanoe; C. E. Van Steenberg, Boylston; J. M. Vogel, Danville; Fred D. Wright, Anderson; Noland C. Wright, Anderson; Verlin Wright, Vincennes; Oris H. Wright, Vincennes; V. M. Weinke, LaCrosse; O. E. Williams, Winnamac; P. J. Wolfram, Brownsburg; J. G. Wagner, Monterey; Walter Whitecotton, New Ross; N. A. Wall, Pittsboro; George Wall, Pittsboro; M. Worl, Kennard; Chas. Willis, Greensburg; W. S. Wiseheart, Millville; Jess Young, LaFayette.

Illinois Farmers Grain Dealers at Springfield

[Continued from Page 100]

Oppose the Jones Bill

WHEREAS, an ever ready cash market for grain and all other food supplies now prevails and its continuance is vital to the people of this nation, and

WHEREAS, there is now pending before the Congress of the United States a bill to license and further regulate the activities of handler of grain and other products, known as the Jones Bill, and

WHEREAS, the provisions of said bill jeopardize the existence of a free and open market by arbitrarily placing full control of all marketing activities in the hands of three members of the cabinet who may not have had practical marketing experience and further interfere with a recognized constitutional right and freedom of our citizens,

THEREFORE, we, the Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n of Illinois, representing cooperative marketing agencies of farmers who handle more than 50% of the grain marketed in Illinois, vigorously oppose the passage of the Jones Bill and instruct the officers of this Association to present our opposition in no uncertain terms to the Honorable Secretary of Agriculture and to each member of Congress.

Endorse Commission to Investigate Future Trading

WHEREAS, The Farmers National Grain Dealers Ass'n appointed November 1, 1934, a commission of three dirt farmers with a consulting agricultural economist consisting of Homer B. Grommon, Chairman and President of the Farmers Grain Dealers Association of Illinois and a member of the Farm Bureau Federation; Ray Kellenberger of Nebraska, a prominent member and officer of the Farm Bureau; J. F. Walker of Ohio, a member of the Grange; assisted by Professor H. C. Filley, head of the Agricultural Economics Department of the University of Nebraska, also an officer of the Grange, and

WHEREAS, this Commission has been in constant conference with farmers, processors, bankers, transportation executives and warehouses, obtaining evidence and information upon which a finding might be rendered based on facts and proof whereby intelligent recommendations might be made to executive and legislative agencies relative to a continuation or changes of existing exchange functions particularly as they apply to future trading and its effect upon the price of physical grain, therefore be it

RESOLVED, that we, the Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n of Illinois, do hereby express our appreciation for the work being done by this Commission and we hereby endorse their every activity and extend to them our thanks for this unbiased service being rendered to agriculture.

Protest Truck Competition

WHEREAS, our transportation facilities upon

[Continued on page 113]

Field Seeds

Ottumwa, Ia.—A seed store will be opened here by the Earl May Seed Co., of Shenandoah.

Enid, Okla.—The McGill Seed House has been reopened by J. M. McGill, former mayor.

Sioux City, Ia.—A retail store will be operated here by the Earl E. May Seed Co., of Shenandoah.

Marshalltown, Ia.—The Davenport Seed Co. has opened a store for the sale of field and grass seeds.

Nappanee, Ind.—Syler & Syler have installed a Field Buckhorn Cleaner for handling clover seed.

A large acreage will be seeded to feed crops in 1935, according to the Santa Fe R. R. crop report, and seed merchants indicate a demand for that purpose.

Bangor, Wis.—A seed business will be conducted by the recently incorporated H. J. Peters Milling Co., the incorporators being M. P. H., and Mrs. H. J. Peters.

Randolph, Wis.—The J. W. Jung Seed Co. has increased its capital stock from \$25,000 to \$125,000, all subscribed, the growth of the business since it was established in 1907 requiring more capital.

Fessenden, N. D.—A surprising number of farmers are ordering their wheat from neighboring farmers and from the government, according to County Agent E. W. Vancura, who has been conducting seed meetings over the county.

Unadapted or poor red clover seed is retarding the comeback of this crop as the standard legume in most rotations, according to E. A. Hollowell of the U.S.D.A., in a new leaflet. Unfavorable soil conditions, diseases, insects, absence of lime and phosphorus, poor methods and abnormal weather are other causes of crop failures.

Directory

Grass and Field Seed Dealers

CRAWFORDSVILLE, IND.

Crabbs, Reynolds, Taylor Co., clover, timothy.

FARINA, ILL.

Ging & Co., Red Top—carloads or less.

GIBSON CITY, ILL.

Noble Bros., wholesale field seeds.

PAULDING, O.

Stoller's Seed House, wholesale field seeds.

ST. LOUIS, MO.

Mangelsdorf & Bro., Ed. F., wholesale field seeds.

Cornell Seed Co., field and garden seeds.

SIoux CITY, IOWA

Sioux City Seed Co., seed merchants.

FIELD SEEDS

WRITE OR WIRE FOR PRICES

SIoux CITY SEED CO.

Truck Service from the following warehouses:

Sioux City	- - - - -	Iowa
Sioux Falls	- - - - -	So. Dak.
Norfolk	- - - - -	Nebr.
Carroll	- - - - -	Iowa
Billings	- - - - -	Mont.
Algona	- - - - -	Iowa
Fairmont	- - - - -	Minn.
Albert Lea	- - - - -	Minn.

Samples Furnished On Request

Toronto, Ont.—Ernest F. Crossland has been elected to succeed Walter Steele as pres. of the Steele, Briggs Seed Co. Clarke Steele will have charge of the grass and field seed departments as vice pres.

St. Paul, Minn.—The honorary title of Minnesota premier seed grower has been awarded to Milford Davis, Reading, Nobles County; William Frederickson, Perley, Norman County; W. F. Haenke, Gilbert, St. Louis County; Oscar Lilleodden, Hanska, Brown County, and A. D. Haedecke, University Farm, veteran secretary of the Minnesota Crop Improvement Ass'n.

Rather than pay the price which would have to be asked for imported clover seed and take the risk of poor yields, seedsmen expect farmers to turn to other legumes and grasses until red and alsike clover seed are more abundant. Farmers still look upon clover as the standard legume in most rotations, but desert it when forced to do so by high prices or scarcity of seed.—U. S. D. A.

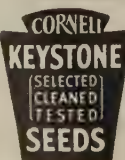
Ames, Ia.—Sweepstakes in the commercial corn classes of the Iowa corn and small grain show held in connection with farm and home week at Iowa State College were awarded recently to Carl Holden, Williamsburg. Sweepstakes in the corn type production class went to Albert M. Schmitz, Remsen. Section sweepstakes on 10-ear samples of corn were awarded to Frank Kouski, Swan, and sweepstakes on peck of oats to Carl Holden.—A. T.

Winchester, Ind.—Soybean demand is picking up just now. It looks as tho there would be an enormous acreage planted in Indiana. We have two new processing plants in Indiana this year. One in the Eastern part of the state at Decatur, Ind. Also have a new plant going in at Circleville, Ohio. There will be plenty of competition in the soybean business when it becomes a staple crop and won't be handled so much for seed as now. Farmers will produce their own seed beans and there will probably be no more demand for them than there is now for seed corn and wheat.—Goodrich Bros. Co.

Plants from the seed sold as "Indiana Laredo" have been found to mature two or three weeks earlier than does the true Laredo. This causes considerable loss to southern planters who want a variety of soybeans that utilizes the long growing season in the production of hay. The Department of Agriculture seed specialists have found the so-called "Indiana Laredo" can be distinguished from Laredo in the seedling stage. The Department warns dealers that in cases where this early variety of soybeans is sold under the name "Laredo" or "Indiana Laredo," action may be taken under the Federal Seed Act, which prohibits the misbranding of seed in interstate commerce.

ED. F. MANGELSDORF & BRO.

Buyers and sellers of
Sweet Clover, Alfalfa, Lespedeza, Clovers, Timothy, Grasses, Fodder, Seeds, Sudan Grass, Soy Beans, Cow Peas
St. Louis, Missouri



BUYERS AND SELLERS
All Field and Grass Seeds
Mail Samples

CORNELL SEED COMPANY
Wholesale Field and Garden Seeds
ST. LOUIS, MO.

Red Oak, Ia.—The Peterson Seed & Nursery Co. has moved into new quarters.

Des Moines, Ia.—The Des Moines Seed Co. recently suffered \$3,000 loss by fire, insured.

Cleveland, O.—The A. C. Kendel Seed Co. has removed to much larger quarters in East 9th street.

Samples obtained in seed inspection work averaged weights for alfalfa 1.94 g per 1,000 seed, alsike clover 0.668, crimson clover 2.87, red clover 1.58, white clover 0.647, Korean lespedeza 2, sweetclover 1.74, timothy 0.36, Kentucky bluegrass 0.224, orchard grass 0.816, redbud 0.083, and winter rape 4.26 g., according to F. S. Holmes of the Maryland station.

The Cayuga soybean at the New York station has averaged 25 bu. per acre in cultivated rows and 38 bu. in drills. The plant is very early, maturing near Ithaca on or before Sept. 10 when planted by June 1, is upright and determinate in growth, and its pods do not shatter on maturity. Earliness and other features made Cayuga more desirable than several varieties and strains outyielding it in variety trials.

Bismarck, N. D.—Henry O. Putnam, director of seed stocks distribution in North Dakota, addressed 35 grain elevator managers here recently on what was expected of them in the federal program for distribution of seed this spring. He instructed the elevator men in the best methods of treating the seed and informed them that they would be allowed to do this work at a cost not to exceed three cents a bushel. Some seed grain has already been placed in state elevators and more will be shipped to distributing centers as rapidly as it can be moved out of the congested terminals where it is being cleaned. The grain dealers were told that after Jan. 31, a one cent a bushel, per month, storage charge would be added to the price of all seed grains regardless of whether or not orders for the grain had been placed prior to that time.

STOLLER'S SEED HOUSE

Wholesale Field Seeds

PAULDING, OHIO

Red Clover, Alsike, Alfalfa, Timothy
Sweet Clovers and Soy Beans

FOSTER-KENDALL CO.

Wholesale Field Seeds

CARMEL, IND.

Red Clover — Alfalfa
Alsike — Soy Beans

NOBLE BROTHERS

Wholesale Field Seeds

GIBSON CITY, ILLINOIS

Red Clover, Alsike, Alfalfa, Timothy
SOY BEANS

CRABBS REYNOLDS TAYLOR CO.
CRAWFORDSVILLE, IND.

GRAIN

Clover and Timothy Seeds
GET IN TOUCH WITH US

Winchester, Ind.—We are having a wonderful demand for alfalfa seed, and it looks as tho this would advance in price—Goodrich Bros. Co.

Helena, Mont.—A survey by the Montana grain inspection laboratory shows that in 1934 of 412 lots of agricultural seed offered for sale by 55 dealers in 18 towns of the state, only 3 per cent were labeled in full compliance with the Montana seed law and 82 per cent bore labels which gave part of the information required by the law. Under the law, each lot of agricultural seed must bear the following information: Commonly accepted name of kind or kinds of seed, approximate percentage of germination, together with date of test. (The percentage of hard seeds shall be stated separately from the germination, but, in addition, any portion or all of the hard seeds may be added to the germination); approximate percentage of pure seed, approximate percentage of sand, dirt, broken seeds, sticks, chaff, etc.; approximate total percentage of weed seeds, name and approximate number per ounce of each kind of the six noxious seeds, and name and address of the seedsmen, importer, dealer or agent offering seed for sale.

Seed Racketeers Busy in the Southwest

Frank O'Bannon of Claremore, Okla., has advised Roy Roller of the Better Business Bureau at Tulsa that a quiet, well-dressed stranger entered his place of business recently and established contact by making a few small purchases for cash. Later he came back and purchased a quantity of alfalfa seed and tendered a check in payment. The check was later returned as "no account."

The similarity of approach and subsequent tendering of checks by what is now believed to be the same man in Bartlesville, Nowata and other cities leads to the belief that this season's scarcity of seed has led to a definite system of racketeering.

Substitutes for Red Oats Seed

As a substitute for early red oats the U. S. Department of Agriculture first recommends Red Rustproof, a variety which matures later. Some of the well known strains are Applier, Nortex, Ferguson No. 922 and Texas Red. Usually there are objections to seed from Texas because of the presence of Johnson grass seed, although some Texas Red seed free from Johnson grass may be available from certified or inspected fields. Most of this grass seed can be removed by thorough cleaning, but the process is expensive.

If early red oats cannot be obtained for seed-

ing in the northern states of the South—North Carolina, Tennessee, Virginia, and Kentucky—seed of the early northern white or yellow varieties, such as Kherson, Sixty-Day, Richland, Nebraska No. 21 and Albion, may be used, although they will be less satisfactory than domestic red oats and may not be readily available. These varieties grow in the over-lapping sections between the spring-sown red and the northern oats areas. Northern midseason varieties such as Silvermine, Swedish Select, Victory, Wisconsin Wonder and Green Russian mature later and are even less productive in the South.

Meeting of Southern Seedsmen

The midwinter meeting of the Southern Seedsmen's Ass'n was held in the Hotel Hermitage, Nashville, Tenn., Jan. 19, with an attendance of about 50.

W. P. BUNTON, Louisville, Ky., pres., delivered a brief address.

E. D. HICKS, Nashville, vice pres., suggested that Nashville be made the permanent place of the winter meetings.

Free seed distribution was reported on by the special com'te of the A. S. T. A., composed of H. G. Hastings, H. H. Hobbs and Lane Wilson, who felt that the free distribution would be much smaller this year.

LANE WILSON, Shreveport, La., told of progress made toward adoption of the seed trade code.

FRANK FAUST, Atlanta, Ga., chairman of the com'te on price differentials, outlined what had been accomplished.

The com'te was enlarged by the addition of nine more members.

FRANK LOVE, Jacksonville, Fla., sec'y, announced the death of H. H. Arrington, a highly esteemed member, of Rome, Ga.

FRANK KELLER, Shawnee, Okla., took up the subject of state licenses, the discussion being joined in by others, including Mr. Hobbs.

LAWRENCE HAVEN, Santa Ana, Cal., sec'y of the Pacific States Seedsmen's Ass'n, told of crop conditions on the Coast.

ALLAN DOBSON'S invitation to visit his suburban home was accepted after adjournment, the visiting seedsmen enjoying refreshments and entertainment.

The visitors were tendered a banquet in the evening by the Nashville seedsmen in a private dining room of the hotel.

Seed Movement in January

Receipts and shipments of seeds at the various markets during January, compared with January, 1934, in bushels, except where otherwise noted, were as follows:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1935	1934	1935	1934
FLAXSEED				
Chicago	24,000	63,000	2,000	.....
Duluth	5,267	22,860	54,184	51,767
Ft. William	3,427	1,843	396	1,200
Los Angeles	3,000	.....	.....	.....
Minneapolis	134,620	141,350	59,860	125,900
New York	270,000	107,000	.....	.....
Portland, Ore.	289	6,944	1,321	.....
Superior	2,082	146	2,511	36,217
KAFIR AND MILO				
Hutchinson	7,700	14,300	.....	.....
Kansas City	37,800	173,600	37,200	109,200
St. Louis	24,000	51,200	.....	2,800
Wichita	3,900	7,800	1,300	2,600
CANE SEED				
Ft. Worth	4,400	6,600	2,200	.....
Kansas City	16,800	35,000	5,400	.....
Wichita	1,300	.....	.....	.....
SORGHUMS				
Ft. Worth	44,800	169,400	22,400	47,600
CLOVER				
Chicago, lbs.	792,000	873,000	324,000	437,000
Milwaukee, lbs.	129,640	178,270	121,302	199,755
TIMOTHY				
Chicago, lbs.	30,000	496,000	97,000	770,000
Milwaukee, lbs.	.....	.....	12,035	88,310
SOYBEANS				
Chicago, bus.	253,000	.....	17,000	.....
Cincinnati, bus.	.....	4,200	.....	.....
Peoria	31,200	12,000	.....	.....
St. Louis	25,500	21,000	9,000	.....
Toledo, bus.	38,400	.....	.....	.....

Reparation to Be Granted on Timothy Seed Shipments

The American Seed Trade Ass'n has won a favorable ruling by the examiner for the Interstate Commerce Commission in its complaint against overcharges on timothy seed.

The vast majority of the shipments involved moved from the country point to the first transit point as a straight carload of timothy seed, but distribution thereof out of one car at a transit point was usually to several destinations in less-than-carload quantities, each of which, however, moved as a carload made up of timothy and other seeds from several origins which had previously moved into the transit point as parts of the initial carload shipment to such points. For example, a carload of timothy seed weighing 40,775 pounds was shipped from Traer, Iowa, to Milwaukee, Wis., and distributed out of Milwaukee under transit arrangements in four mixed carload shipments with clover, rape, sudan and other seeds, 13,256 pounds going to Maubel, Wis., 6,766 pounds to France Creek, Wis., 15,372 to Gillett, Wis., and 5,381 pounds to Sheboygan, Wis.

The examiner reported that considering the value, average loading, volume of movement, and other transportation characteristics of timothy seed, it appears that rates made on percentage, approximately the same as that of class B of first-class rates, would be proper for application from and to the points involved in this case. Complainants are entitled to reparation on shipments on which they paid the total charges to the carriers. However, they are not entitled to reparation on shipments on which they paid only a portion of the charges. Alabama Grocery Co. v. Atchison, T. & S. F. Ry. Co., 204 I. C. C. 195.

"The Commission should find that the rates assailed on timothy seed, in straight or mixed carload with other seeds were, are, and for the future will be unreasonable to the extent that they exceeded, exceed, or may exceed, subject to a minimum of 40,000 pounds, rates made by use of 32.5 per cent of the contemporaneous first-class rates from and to the same point.

"The Commission should further find that Northrup, King & Co., Ed. F. Mangelsdorf & Bro., the Minneapolis Seed Co., Stanford Seed Co., Northern Field Seed Co., Corneli Seed Co., Albert Dickinson Co., Dickinson Feed & Seed Co., Allied Seed Co., K and A Seed Co., Inc., Courteen Seed Co., and L. Teweles Seed

WANTED BY GRAIN GROWERS URGED BY FARM AUTHORITIES

With State and Federal farm authorities urging seed treatment for wheat, oats and barley — and with farmers wanting it—it will pay you to stock **New Improved CERESAN** and treat growers' seed. It's the lowest-cost dust treatment yet developed for these three grains! U. S. Dept. of Agriculture Miscellaneous Publication 219 advises its use to control stinking smut of wheat; loose and covered smuts of oats; black loose smut, covered smut and stripe of barley. Improves stands; increases yields. Can be applied with gravity-type treater. Write today for information.




BAYER-SEMESAN COMPANY, ROOM 76-A
DU PONT BUILDING WILMINGTON, DEL.

HIGHER GRADE GRAIN

commands a premium.

Be assured of your grades before shipping by checking with the same equipment used in terminal markets and in the U. S. Grain Inspection Departments.



Profit Is Assured by Using Correct GRAIN GRADING EQUIPMENT

Official Brown-Duval Moisture Testers	Sample Pans
Scales	Accessories
Sieves—Grain and Seed	Weight Per Bushel
Triers	Testers
Mixers	Emerson Dockage Kickers

SEED TRADE REPORTING BUREAU

325 W. HURON STREET CHICAGO ILLINOIS

Co., made shipments as described and paid and bore the charges thereon at the rates herein found unreasonable; that they are entitled to reparation."

J. George Mann, of Minneapolis, chairman of the traffic com'te of the Ass'n, who prosecuted the complaint, says:

"The effect of this decision is that lower rates are prescribed on timothy seed which are to be used as a basis for awarding reparation and which are to be used as future rates which, on an average, are 15 per cent lower than the present rates. The overcharges run all the way from 4 cents per hundred pounds to 24 cents per hundred pounds which is rather substantial on cars weighing 40,000 and 50,000 pounds. The carriers have until Feb. 19 to file exceptions to the report, and if none are filed, we will proceed immediately toward the collection of the overcharge."

Beware Unadapted Oats Varieties

Scarcity and high prices of good seed oats in many communities have made seed salesmen unusually bold. They are working in Iowa, offering large grained, late maturing seed, claiming a yield of 5 bus. more per acre. Not surprisingly, they ask prices well above those for good seed. And from many of the unwary they are getting high prices.

"Usually these 'new' varieties are old, discarded sorts not at all suited to Iowa," H. D. Hughes, crops head, cautions. "The Iowa Agricultural Experiment Station has compared and tested all available varieties of oats that give any promise for the state."

"These offered by the racketeers are mostly large-grained, late maturing varieties well suited to some other parts of the United States but among the lowest yielding in the average Iowa season. Claims made for them are preposterous. Light weight, more or less chaffy seed of adapted varieties is much more valuable for planting in Iowa."

"Technigraph" is an electro-mechanical calculator giving in chart form up-to-the-minute averages of prices of commodities or securities, the first one having just been installed in the office of Cammack & Co., New York.

Imports of Forage Plant Seeds

The Bureau of Plant Industry reports of forage plant seeds during January and during the 7 months ending Jan. 31, compared with the like periods a year ago, in pounds, as follows:

	January		July 1 to Jan. 31	
	1935	1934	1935	1934
Alfalfa	44,600	.....	104,800	.....
Bluegrass,				
Canada	11,200	12,800	86,600	76,600
Bromegrass,				
awnless	78,400	.....	240,400	.....
Clover, crimson	43,600	.....	196,700	1,977,000
Clover, red.....			41,300	.....
Clover, white..	111,000	27,100	811,000	606,200
Millet, foxtail.	65,500	.....	145,500	.....
Orchard grass..	30,400	5,000	94,400	5,100
Rape, winter..	1,108,800	421,000	5,947,300	4,316,700
Ryegrass,				
perennial	96,000	118,200	297,400	380,000
Ryegrass,				
Italian	200	100	31,900	21,700
Timothy	483,400	.....	1,878,200	.....
Vetch, hairy..	.....	.....	21,800	3,134,000
Vetch,				
Hungarian ..	.....	.....	.....	269,700
Vetch, spring..	.....	.....	8,800	615,300
Bentgrass	3,200	600	8,000	12,800
Clover, suckling	10,400	.....	14,600	11,600
Dogtail, crested	.....	.....	10,800	1,300
Fescue,				
Chewings ...	3,300	.....	518,200	724,000
Carpet	600	.....	9,600	1,800
Dallis	6,900	.....	25,400	1,500
Fescue	600	.....	3,400	4,400
Rhodes	4,400	.....	8,900	1,600
Rough-stalked				
meadow	10,400	3,200	238,700	248,000
Sudan	779,400	.....	1,669,200	.....
Wood meadow..	.....	1,900	.....	2,300
Millet, Jap.	89,700	.....	125,000	.....
Peas .....	.....	.....	72,500	2,712,100
Sweet clover...	.....	.....	3,300	.....
Trefoil, yellow..	2,000	.....	8,200	2,000
Wheatgrass....	17,000	.....	96,900	.....
Yarrow .....	.....	.....	2,100	300

Meeting of Colorado Seed Council

The Colorado State Seed Council held its annual meeting at a luncheon in the Chamber of Commerce at Denver, Colo., Jan. 16.

PRES. E. R. BLISS, of Greeley, outlined the year's activities, calling attention to the need of funds to carry on the work of the Colorado seed laboratory. The expenses of the seed laboratory would be provided by the enactment of House Bill 359, while Bill 358 covers seed registration and certifications, both bills having the approval of the Colorado Seedmen's Ass'n.

ANNA M. LUTE, seed analyst of the State Agricultural College, stated that badly weed infested seed is coming into the state by truck and is sold at farm auctions, or peddled. To catch such shipments requires much help.

Officers elected for the ensuing year are: Pres., W. E. Doner, Colorado Springs; sec'y, T. G. Stewart, Fort Collins.

Soybean Acreage Expanding

By E. F. JOHNSON

The total consumption of vegetable protein in the United States the past year will approximate 2,500,000 tons, of which soybean meal will make up about 200,000 tons. Vegetable oils used industrially will approximate 1,600,000 tons, of which soybean oil furnishes about 35,000 tons. Based on these figures, soybean meal furnishes one-twelfth of the total vegetable proteins, and soybean oil a forty-fifth of the vegetable oils used. Since both of these resulting products of soybean processing are highly competitive with all other forms of vegetable protein and oil, it is very evident that the value of both the meal and the oil will be almost entirely influenced by prices of other proteins and oils.

Previous to 1934, 4,000,000 bus. was the largest amount of soybeans to be processed from a single crop. At least 9,000,000 and possibly 10,000,000 bus. of the 1934 crop will be processed into meal and oil. Altho as we go to press, it is too early to accurately determine the final outcome, yet there is every indication that this gigantic increase will be absorbed by the trade without difficulty. We predicted last year that the reduction in cottonseed meal thru the passage of the Bankhead Bill would result in a big increase in demand for soybean meal and in higher prices on soybeans. Both of these predictions have already been proven.

The big increase in soybean meal this year still is far short of supplying the loss in cottonseed meal. The reduction in hogs, the slaughter of drouth-area cattle, and other gigantic adjustments, make it impossible to estimate the changes that are going on in the demand for protein supplements. However, it would seem that we are still definitely on the short side of our protein needs.

There is every indication now of a decided increase in the soybean acreage next year. In those sections, ravaged by drouth and chinch bugs, where corn was almost a total failure, yields of soybeans from 20 to 40 bus. per acre were common. Present prices, around a dollar per bushel to the grower, together with the success of the crop under adverse conditions, will result in a large increase in many sections.

Supply Trade

Schenectady, N. Y.—Orders received by the General Electric Co. during the year 1934, compared with 1933, showed an increase of 29%, Swope recently announced. Orders for the quarter ended Dec. 31, compared with the last quarter of 1933, showed an increase of 34%.

Clifton, N. J.—Richardson Scale Co. has ready for distribution its new Bulletin No. 10134, which contains complete information, with illustration, of its Conveyometer, which machine was designed for proportioning feed ingredients and other free flowing materials. A copy of this bulletin will be sent Journal readers on request.

United States grain elevator operators who are using Avery Scales manufactured and sold in this country many years ago, will be interested in learning that parts are no longer available for these scales because of the fact that the ship returning patterns from this country was sunk by a submarine.

We faced the present economic upset in 1930 with a major expansion in our advertising and merchandising programs. In our opinion the results have more than justified our belief that aggressive action even during periods of economical upset, is extremely beneficial to this country.—W. K. Kellogg.

Elevators for Argentina

Out of the proposal to build a number of elevators in the Argentine Republic broached from time to time there has eventuated an agreement between that government and a syndicate composed of the Clarence D. Howe Co., of Port Arthur, Ont., and Henry Simon, Ltd., of England, for the construction of eight of the terminal elevators to cost about \$11,000,000, payable in grain, meat and other Argentine products, which operation is to be financed by Baring Bros. & Co., of London.

The construction firm will operate in Argentina as Howe & Simon.

Two elevators will be built at Rosario, and one each at Buenos Aires, Santa Fe, San Nicolas, Villa Constitucion, Quequen and Diamante. The existing elevator at Ingeniero White is to be enlarged.

Pacific Northwest Exporters are still waiting for the government to pay the agreed cost of handling the surplus for the Emergency Export Corporation.

Weather reports are not to be given out by the telegraph companies, the federal communications commission having forbidden the practice. The new Federal Bureau has been somewhat hasty in putting on autocratic airs.

The N.I.R.A. was held unconstitutional Jan. 19 by Judge Alexander Akerman at Tampa, Fla., in so far as it attempts to regulate wages, hours and prices of a purely intrastate manufacturing plant. The decision was made in a suit by the government against Logan A. George, lumber manufacturer, who shipped his product across state lines.

HESS
DIRECT HEAT DRIERS
 FOR SHELLING GRAIN—EAR CORN
NONE BETTER
HESS WARMING & VENTILATING COMPANY
 1211 So. Western Avenue CHICAGO, ILLINOIS
 HESS DRIER CO., LTD. 68 Higgins Ave. WINNIPEG, MAN.

Insurance Notes

Albany, N. Y.—Governor Lehman has recommended the enactment of a monopolistic state fund for workmen's compensation insurance. Merwin K. Hart, pres. of the New York State Economic Council, says "I believe passage of this bill would be a blow to the recovery of private enterprise. I want to express the hope that the recommendation of the governor will stand as the high water mark for invasion of private enterprise by government."

New President Millers National

H. M. Giles, formerly Secretary, succeeded the late F. S. Danforth to the position of President of the Millers National Insurance Co. following the January 23rd meeting of the Board of Directors. Arthur A. Krueger, formerly Assistant Secretary, was advanced to the position of Secretary.

The vacancy on the Board of Directors occasioned by Mr. Danforth's death was filled by Leslie C. Gray, manager Southwestern Department, Kansas City, Missouri. Mr. Gray, H. M. Giles, President, and A. I. Bushnell, Treasurer, were appointed as additional members of the Executive Committee, which previously consisted of three members.

Mr. Giles had been Secretary of the Millers National since 1932, and a Director since 1931. He entered the Company's employ in 1895 and spent years in the office and in traveling the states of Minnesota, Wisconsin, New York and the Dakotas. He was manager of the Northwestern Department from 1907 until he was elected Secretary.

Arthur A. Krueger, Secretary, had been Assistant Secretary since 1928, and chief accountant since 1916. Starting as office boy in 1906 he has been with the Millers National 29 years.

Father of Ten Admits Setting Grain Fire

This is the heading appearing in a recent South Dakota newspaper. It relates that C. M. Doerr, 34 years old of Gorman, has just been sentenced to five years in the state penitentiary after pleading guilty to setting fire to a grain elevator which he managed.

Elevator operators in general are a very high type of citizen. Unfortunately there are black sheep in every family and the grain trade is no exception. However, many circumstances are combining to cull the flock and Doerr is simply going the way of other elevator agents who become involved.

A few years ago it was easy for an elevator operator to cover up a shortage by burning the elevator. Unfortunately this condition no longer exists. Improved methods of accounting make it impossible for elevator managers to conceal shortages. They may cover them for a while and eventually destroy the books, but somewhere along the line is a telltale record which accountants know how to interpret.

Salvage handling experts have been checking returns against the grain supposed to be on hand very carefully. Such a mass of dependable evidence has been accumulated that it is possible to determine definitely from the salvage whether or not all the grain supposed to be on hand was actually in the elevator at time of fire.

So surely and accurately do all these factors contribute to the apprehension of the guilty that very few shortages are now successfully concealed by a fire. In addition to charges of embezzlement and fraud the luckless operator is pretty sure to be convicted of incendiarism if he is guilty and then his family suffers.

In the case of Doerr probably no one has any particular sympathy for him, but what about the ten children? No matter how much of a black sheep any elevator operator may be or how little concern he may have for his own reputation it does seem that he would have some consideration for his family and avoid doing anything that would cause his family to suffer.

Grain Dealers Mutual Has Another Good Year

Grain elevator operators who are fortunate enough to have a plant acceptable to mutual fire insurance companies specializing in this line will be pleased to know that notwithstanding the continued depression, The Grain Dealers Mutual has succeeded in continuing its system of careful selection and inspection of grain plants it insures, and this too without any increase in the cost of the insurance to its policy holders.

Its 32nd annual statement for the year ending December 31st shows losses unadjusted, \$58,623; unearned premiums, \$1,046,000. A special reserve stands at \$375,000, and its surplus to policy holders is \$1,450,000.

The company started in the new year with assets in excess of \$3,000,000. Its investments in bonds includes \$198,598, Federal Government; State, \$54,861; Federal Land Bank, \$19,264; Home Owners Loan Corp., \$8,300; Fletcher Joint Stock Land Bank, \$50,000, and Municipal Bonds, \$1,190,400. Its first mortgages included \$223,000 on farm property and \$275,000 on city property. Its cash in banks amounted to \$202,000; uncollected premiums, \$225,000, and accrued interest, \$44,000.

This company has continued to increase its volume of insurance in force every year of the depression, which proves conclusively that the grain trade fully appreciates the splendid service it is rendering to elevator owners and operators.

The Chamber of Commerce of the United States will hold its annual meeting at Washington Apr. 29 to May 2.

Books Received

ECONOMIC SECURITY is a study of proposed social legislation such as old age pensions and unemployment insurance, with results of similar efforts in foreign countries, in a 24-page leaflet issued as Document No. 13 by the American Liberty League, Washington, D. C.

CANADIAN WHEAT POOLS on the Air is the title of a 48-page pamphlet giving the series of radio broadcasts by officials and supporters of the wheat pools of Western Canada, issued by the wheat pool organizations of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta. The surplus they accumulated is still depressing the world's markets.

THE THIRTY-HOUR WEEK proposal has been analyzed by Harold G. Moulton and Maurice Leven with the conclusion, as published in a 20-page brochure, that the measure would not promote national welfare. In its long run implications, the authors state, the measure offers to the workers of the country merely a choice between more leisure and a more abundant consumption of goods and services. Published by the Brookings Foundation, Washington, D. C.

SOYBEANS, A Cash Crop, gives suggestions valuable to growers of soybeans bearing on the preparation of the seed bed, the recommended varieties, harvesting, storing and marketing, and pictures three of the plants of the Ralston Purina Co. now processing soybeans at St. Louis, Lafayette and Circleville. Included in the 10-page pamphlet by E. F. Johnson are many interesting facts on this coming plant. Copies will be sent on application to the soybean department of the company at St. Louis, Mo.

STATISTICAL ABSTRACT OF THE UNITED STATES, published annually, in its 1934 edition is more complete than ever in its presentation of data on the classification of the population, education, money and banking, national wealth, employment, transportation, commerce, farms, crops, fisheries, mining, wholesale and retail distribution, and construction, for the guidance of merchants and manufacturers in planning production, sales campaigns and advertising, and estimating the possible market, compiled by the U. S. Department of Commerce. Buckram, 772 pages, indexed. The Government Printing Office, \$1.50.

Illinois Farmers Grain Dealers at Springfield

[Concluded from page 109]

which we have been dependent in the past seem to be reluctant towards taking the necessary steps towards our mutual protection in the matter of equalization of rates on a competitive basis with trucking concerns, therefore be it

RESOLVED, that we go on record protesting the unfairness of our position and set up a committee of at least seven members for the purpose of getting the situation before the Illinois Commerce Commission for remedial action.

Research Bureau and Laboratory

We hereby approve the steps taken by the Farmers National Grain Dealers Ass'n to provide a research bureau and laboratory which shall be devoted to improving the welfare of the grain farmers by eliminating waste on the farm, by finding new uses and new markets for grain and by increasing the use of grain and grain products as food and feed.

Resolutions were also adopted demanding a reduction of taxes, federal, state and local, and urging use of corn alcohol mixed with gasoline for motor fuel.



PYROIL

SIMPLY ADD TO REGULAR OIL



**CUTS
FRICTION**

•

**REDUCES
FIRE HAZARDS**

•


**CUTS
OPERATION
COSTS**

This famous lubrication process is adjudged of paramount importance in controlling friction and in dispersing operation problems attributed to friction difficulties.

We should like an opportunity to suggest in what manner Pyroil can be of definite value in meeting lubrication problems within your institution. Pyroil easily saves far more than its cost. Just mail the coupon, specifying your requirements. No obligation whatever. Manufactured and Guaranteed by Pyroil Company, W. V. Kidder, Pres., 613 LaFollette Ave., LaCrosse, Wis., U. S. A.

GENUINE PYROIL is protected by U. S., Canadian and foreign patents issued to W. V. Kidder, its inventor. Not sold under any other name. Look for this signature on every can.



Pyroil Company
613 LaFollette Ave.,
LaCrosse, Wis., U. S. A. 

Please send further facts of Pyroil's proved efficiency. Also, the "Industrial Brochure." No obligation.

Name

Address

City..... State.....

Genuine
PYROIL
LUBRICATION PROCESS

Feedstuffs

St. Paul, Minn.—A bill is to be introduced in the legislature appropriating \$1,000,000 for feed for livestock in drouth areas.

Portland, Ore.—Shipments of bran from Portland during 1934 were 11,407 pounds and of screenings 180,421 pounds.—C. W. Wright, chief grain inspector.

The American Feed Manufacturers' Ass'n will hold its 27th annual convention at French Lick, Ind., May 31 and June 1, with headquarters at the French Lick Springs Hotel.

Chicago, Ill.—Classification of commodities into groups for surrender of billing in transit is to be suggested to the railroad companies by the American Feed Manufacturers' Ass'n.

Milwaukee, Wis.—The Central Retail Feed Ass'n has been able to place the names of 60 firms on the roll of honor of those who have pledged themselves not to sell directly to consumers or to truckers.

The feedingstuffs sold in Texas during the 12 months ending Aug. 31, 1934, amounted to 1,235,172 tons, against 1,057,533 tons in the 12 months ending Aug. 31, 1933, as reported by the state experiment station.

Dog food code assessments are not collectible from feed manufacturers subject to the code for the feed manufacturing industry, according to Ralph N. Field, executive sec'y, tho the dog food authority may assess all others making dog food.

Kansas City, Mo.—The A.A.A. has closed the office established here in the Livestock Exchange building early in December as a clearing house of information between cattle men who did not have feed and owners of rough feed in position to winter cattle.

An unlimited number of feeders and feeder pigs or breeding hogs from any source may be bought by signers of the 1935 corn-hog contracts under permission granted Jan. 31 by the secretary of agriculture. Under the original contract Mr. Wallace allowed purchases from other signers only.

Missoula, Mont.—Some 5,000 head of cattle belonging to the Harris Company are being fattened on sugar beet pulp near the factory of the Amalgamated Sugar Co. Alfalfa and grain are used in the feeding. Considerable pressed wet beet pulp is being sold to the farmers for stock feed.—F. K. H.

Buffalo, N. Y.—At the meeting of the Mutual Millers & Feed Dealers it was brought out that feed shipments via the barge canal have been increasing in recent years, and that feed dealers along the canal have been enjoying a lower rate of transportation than those off of it by reason of the fact that it costs the state of New York \$3 per ton for every ton shipped over the waterway.

Washington, D. C.—The code authority of the dog food industry may assess manufacturers of dog food whose principal line of business is something else, the N.R.A. having recently terminated the exemption under Order X-36, such flighty fickleness keeps merchants guessing what regulation they must respect.

Tacoma, Wash.—Among the speakers for the meeting of the Pacific Northwest Feed Ass'n at the Tacoma Hotel Feb. 21 and 22 are Brice Mace, Jr., of the A.A.A.; Walter J. Robinson, sec'y of state; E. J. Egan, assistant attorney-general, and Prof. Rex Willard of Washington State College. The convention will open with a noon luncheon, with a banquet and entertainment in the evening.

Topeka, Kan.—J. C. Mohler, chairman of the state entomological commission on Feb. 2 lifted the quarantine on hay and straw from Nebraska on account of alfalfa weevil infestation, subject to the following conditions: That the shipper obtain a certificate signed by the state inspector of Nebraska certifying that the hay or straw was grown in Nebraska, that the hay or straw is from a named county of Nebraska and named shipping point where no hay or straw from weevil infested areas of Oregon and Idaho were received.

Memphis, Tenn.—In dull but reasonably steady markets, cottonseed meal futures registered but small price changes until late in the week ending Feb. 9, when a fair buying interest developed on higher cash prices sufficient to advance prices to the levels where the net price differences for the week were 25c to \$1.25, the late months showing the greatest gains. With a census report in the offing and the possibility of a decision being rendered any day on the so-called gold case, traders have shown a disposition to even up and have therefore shown little inclination to extend their lines other than the ordinary run of business.

Portland, Ore.—The quarantine against shipments of hay from certain counties has been lifted by the Oregon director of agriculture, until Mar. 1, under conditions that: All hay shipped shall be baled from stack only during the period specified and loaded immediately on a vehicle or into a box car for shipment or delivery to the purchaser. Baling and loadings shall be under the supervision of an official of the state department of agriculture and so certified. No certification shall be given hay baled out of the bottom two feet of any stack. The certification, name of county and date of baling and shipment, shall be attached to B/L waybill or manifest and remain also as a condition of any reshipment.

Washington, D. C.—The government on Feb. 5 closed its emergency purchases of cattle in drouth areas with 8,156,962 animals bought for a total of \$108,335,322 or an average price of \$13.50 per head. Government purchases of drought-stricken cattle and emergency marketings brought the farm inventory down from the 67,000,000 head on Jan. 1, 1934, to approximately 57,000,000 on Jan. 1, 1935.

Washington, D. C.—A hearing on the standards for dog foods was held Jan. 29 by Administrator Weld M. Stevens, the provisions would permit only edible materials, suitable for dog food, to be used; prohibit harmful preservatives or coloring materials or "any coloring effective to deceptively conceal its condition" or misrepresent its identity, character or composition; would require accuracy in statements of biological value, and would forbid "negative disclaimer as to its composition" on the label, and labeling any dog food with any representation which "is or may be effective to induce its human consumption."

Importation of Puerto Rico Molasses

The A. A. A. has drawn up a contract, which it is expected the Commercial Molasses Corporation will accept, for the importation and distribution of Puerto Rico molasses at a charge of 5 cents per gallon for processing by the sugar mills. This corporation now is controlled jointly by the Commercial Solvents Corporation and the Corn Products Refining Co.

Distribution would be thru regular dealers. The sec'y of agriculture is to have the aid of J. A. McConnell of the Grange League Federation, Buffalo, N. Y., in supervision of the importation and distribution.

Under the proposed agreement, surplus cane which ordinarily would be destroyed, would instead be processed into molasses. The mills, known as "centrales," would be paid 5 cents per gallon for processing molasses of not less than 60 per cent sugar content, and the cane growers would receive their normal benefit payments of \$4 per ton for the surplus cane so used. The "surplus" molasses would then be transported to designated United States ports and distributed to farmers, feed manufacturers and others who need it for feed purposes, at a price based on the price at Puerto Rico tide-water plus transportation and handling charges to the consumer.

The contract also will provide that the company which undertakes to carry out the contract after July 1, 1935, may sell any remaining molasses for feed or for distilling purposes, or for other purposes if approved by the sec'y of agriculture. Government officials and feed experts expect practically the entire proposed Puerto Rican importation of 50,000,000 gallons will be needed for feed purposes.

Washington, D. C.—The plan to import 50,000,000 gallons of molasses from Puerto Rico has been abandoned, the A.A.A. not being able to find anyone willing to undertake the importation and distribution at the maximum of 5 cents per gallon allowed.

The chain store tax of Vermont was declared illegal Jan. 23 in a decision by Chancellor Sturtevant at Montpelier. The state is perpetually enjoined from enforcing the graduated tax on sales enacted in 1933.

Feed Future Prices

The following table shows the closing bid price each week in dollars per ton for standard bran and gray shorts for March delivery:

	St. Louis		Kansas City	
	Bran Shorts		Bran Shorts	
Jan. 12.....	23.50	27.85	21.75	27.00
Jan. 19.....	23.65	27.85	22.15	27.00
Jan. 26.....	21.90	26.50	20.75	25.50
Feb. 2.....	21.60	26.15	19.90	24.50
Feb. 9.....	22.25	25.50	20.50	25.00

Hay Movement in January

Receipts and shipments of hay at the various markets during January, compared with January, 1934, in tons, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1935	1934	1935	1934
Baltimore	39	.....	.....	.....
Boston	869	935	.....	.....
Chicago	6,474	2,984	2,076	943
Cincinnati	396	1,210	.....	.....
Ft. Worth	56	13	.....	.....
Kansas City	6,252	4,740	3,156	1,692
Los Angeles	9,317	7,271	.....	.....
Minneapolis	3,766	900	558	57
New York	58	90	.....	.....
Peoria	260	20	160	30
Portland, Ore.	174	932	.....	.....
St. Louis	396	1,008	96	432
San Francisco	528	240	.....	.....
Seattle	8	10	.....	.....

Feedstuffs Movement in January

Receipts and shipments of feedstuffs at the various markets during January, compared with January, 1934, in tons, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1935	1934	1935	1934
*Baltimore	3,676	3,145	.....	.....
*† Boston	543	548	30	20
*Chicago	6,165	11,378	23,214	24,248
*Cincinnati	660	330	.....	.....
†Kansas City	2,625	2,500	20,950	24,825
†Los Angeles	4,950	4,060	.....	.....
*Milwaukee	755	1,880	6,610	5,280
*Minneapolis	1,195	865	22,323	35,623
New York	147	163	34	49
Peoria	7,720	8,945	8,365	10,653
*Portland, Ore. ....	.....	.....	.....	6,740
*Portland, Ore. ....	.....	.....	51	.....
†San Francisco	65	100	.....	.....

*Millfeed. †Bran and shorts. *†Millfeed, bran and shorts.

Annual Meeting of Mineral Feed Manufacturers

Those present at the annual meeting of the Mineral Feed Manufacturers Ass'n at the Hotel Sherman, Chicago, Jan. 25, were eager participants in the proceedings and discussions, in a desire to promote the objects of this new organization.

E. V. MOORMAN, Quincy, Ill., as president, called the meeting to order with: "We have wrestled with the code and do not yet know whether or not we ought to have a code. We are doing the best we can, but the whole situation is up in the air."

L. F. BROWN, Chicago, Ill., executive sec'y and treas., read the financial statement, showing a satisfactory balance, and called attention to the generosity of members who had incurred hotel and travel expense at their own cost in the work of the Ass'n.

In his annual report Mr. Brown said in part:

Sec'y Brown's Annual Report

One of the first activities of the Ass'n was in connection with pending legislation in Congress to materially revise the Federal Food and Drugs Act.

At the time of the organization of the Ass'n a bill was pending before a special session of the Iowa Legislature to amend the Livestock Remedy Law of that state. Said bill contained provisions adversely affecting many types of mineral feeds. The Ass'n opposed this legislation and had a part in preventing its enactment into law.

The Administration put out two questionnaires to all members of the industry in an effort to ascertain if our Ass'n was representative of the industry and entitled to act for same in efforts to complete a code. The replies to both of these questionnaires were very incomplete and failed to satisfy the Administration on the question of representation, as less than fifty per cent of the questionnaires sent out were returned and many which were returned did not contain the desired information.

Our Association has been unable to secure sufficient information from members as to the volume of our members as compared with the volume of the industry as a whole to satisfy the Administration. The Administration, on the other hand, has been equally unable to secure such information.

Group Meetings.—On March 22 a small group meeting of mineral feed manufacturers was held at Indianapolis, attended by Pres. Moorman, Directors Clore and Koontz, and Sec'y Brown. A similar meeting was held at Cedar Rapids on May 10, attended by Pres. Moorman and Sec'y Brown. The following week the pres. and sec'y spent some time motoring thru central Iowa interviewing mineral feed manufacturers.

Senator Copeland has re-introduced in Congress in a modified form from his previous bills, a Food, Drugs and Cosmetic Bill, which in my opinion is much better than his previous efforts in this direction. This bill as well as the present Food and Drugs Act includes foods of all types. Many provisions of the new bill and present law are not at all applicable to feeds. At a Senate com'te hearing last year on the original Copeland bill the desirability of a new law to regulate inter-state movements of feeding stuffs of all kinds and eliminating all provisions relative to feeds from the Federal Food and Drugs Act was suggested and seemingly favorably received. I believe the Department of Agriculture would look with favor upon such an undertaking.

Membership.—On Dec. 31 the Ass'n had 18 active and 16 associate members, a total of 34. This showing, while somewhat disappointing to its sponsors, is not discouraging when it is realized that the movement was launched at the most inopportune time, from an economic standpoint, that could have been selected.

I believe there are 150 mineral feed manufacturers eligible to active membership; there are at least 150 other manufacturers or distributors eligible to associate membership. Many of these have exhibited an interest in this Ass'n to an extent which should insure their membership within the near future or at as early a date as an improved business condition will justify their assuming an added obligation which they now may feel can temporarily be postponed. Others should be attracted as conditions in the industry improve.

The meeting then proceeded into an extended discussion of the merits or demerits of Senate Bill No. 5 by Copeland, Senate Bill No. 580 by McCarran and H. R. Bill No. 3972 by Mead. All three of these bills seek to amend the Federal Food and Drugs Act. Sec'y Brown announced that another bill on the same subject representing the ideas of the Proprietary Ass'n was expected to be shortly introduced. Those

participating in the discussion expressed opinions to the effect that this year's crop of bills on the subject of foods and drugs were better than those appearing in the previous session of Congress, and that Senate Bill No. 5 by Copeland, which is the bill most likely to receive consideration, could be so amended as to not work any undue hardships on the mineral feed manufacturing industry, and the matter of attempting to secure necessary modifications was delegated to the Board of Directors.

The Ass'n felt that it was desirable to attempt to secure such modifications as were deemed necessary to the Copeland bill rather than to attempt to join with other feed interests in the preparation of a specific federal bill regulating feed stuffs and divorcing food inspection from the present Food and Drug law or such amendments or new legislation which may be enacted on the subject.

The next subject presented for consideration was that of a code of fair competition for the industry. Mr. Brown reported that he had been informally advised that the tentative basic code for the industry was not likely to receive further consideration and that all industries which were endeavoring to secure approval of a basic code would be required to abandon such efforts and endeavor to perfect a specific code applicable to the industry affected. A code of this description was presented, read and a few minor changes suggested. Such amended code will be the basis of further negotiations by the code com'te of the Ass'n.

Mr. Brown advised that the delay in the consideration of a code for the industry is due, to a certain extent, to a lack of information as to the volume of the industry and particularly a lack of such information as to the volume of the members of the Ass'n, and therefore, its authority to represent the industry is not clearly established.

Mr. Brown was directed to endeavor to secure confidential information as to the volume of the members of the Association for use in further negotiations with the National Recovery Administration in efforts to secure the approval of a simple Code for the Industry.

The subjects of attempting to arrange for the exchange of credit information, the desirability of attempting to establish a collecting agency, the subject of attempting to perfect some plan for the distribution of bulletins to Agricultural Educational Agencies and the subject of the possibility of undertaking a modest co-operative advertising campaign by the Industry, were briefly and informally discussed and the ques-

tions referred to the incoming Board of Directors for further consideration.

The nominating com'te proposed as directors of the Ass'n for the ensuing year the following, and they were unanimously elected: Paul S. Casey, Peoria, Ill.; E. E. Clore, Greenwood, Ind.; E. V. Moorman, Quincy, Ill.; James H. Murphy, Burlington, Wis., and Earl Rhine, Oelwein, Iowa.

By mail vote the directors later chose the following officers: Pres., J. H. Murphy, Burlington, Wis.; vice pres., E. N. Moorman, Quincy, Ill., and sec'y-treas., L. F. Brown, Chicago.

Among those in attendance were: John S. Ahern, Quincy, Ill.; L. F. Brown, Chicago; Paul S. Casey, Peoria, Ill.; Chris Christensen, Chicago; E. E. Clore, Greenwood, Ind.; Fred S. Tracy, Chicago; A. F. Frantz, Rahway, N. J.; T. I. Gibbons, Chicago; C. Russ Haster, Kansas City, Mo.; E. V. Moorman, Quincy, Ill.; James H. Murphy, Burlington, Wis.; J. E. Nelson, Chicago, and L. M. Sweeney, Chicago.

Rediscovery of a chinch bug parasite that saved corn crops in Kansas 40 years ago has been suggested by a doctor who received some of the parasite at that time from Professor Snow at Manhattan, Kan.

HAVE YOUR FEEDS ANALYZED

Know That They Are Right

Protein, Fat and Fibre of Feeds and Grains Analyzed at Low Cost.

Runyon Testing Laboratories
1106 Board of Trade Bldg. Chicago, Ill.

RUNYON Certificates of Analysis help sell feeds.

Send in Your Samples Now.

DONAHUE-STRATTON CO.

GRAIN & FEED MERCHANTS

Milwaukee, Wisconsin

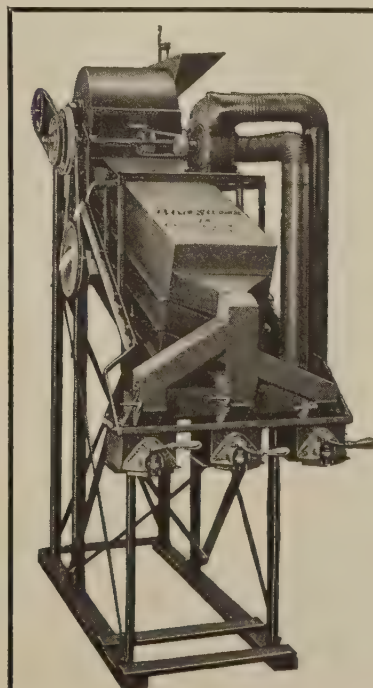
Elevator capacity at Milwaukee—4,000,000 bushels on C. & N. W. Railway.

Mill Feeds

Feed Products

**CONSIGNMENTS,
GRAIN COMMISSION
and Grain "to Arrive"**

Your consignments given careful personal attention.



Blue Streak

YOUR WAY TO BIGGER PROFITS

The Blue Streak Corn Cutter, Grader and Aspirator assures freshly cut, well graded and perfectly cleaned corn at a great saving in cost. It costs much less to begin with, and cuts, cleans and grades corn for less than 40 cents per ton.

Blue Streak Corn Cutters and Graders now have changeable grader screens, 18 point screen vibration, and full floating grader box.

Remember that a better service means additional customers. Start 1935 right by installing Blue Streak money-saving equipment.

PRATER PULVERIZER CO.

1829 So. 55th Avenue
Chicago, Illinois

Poultry Feeds and Feeding

Washington, D. C.—A sharp fall in number of layers in farm flocks, in eggs laid per hen and in total production of eggs on Jan. 1 this year, compared with last year and with usual Jan. 1 figures, is shown by reports for farm flocks belonging to crop reporters of the United States Department of Agriculture. With grain prices relatively higher than egg prices, with feed lacking on many farms in the Central and Rocky Mountain areas affected by drought during the past summer, and with fewer pullets hatched in 1934 to maintain the size of the laying flock, numbers had fallen to 6 per cent less than the previous year in November and December, and on Jan. 1 they were 8 per cent less than a year ago.

Adequate Diet for Poultry

By J. S. HUGHES for Kansas Station

The so-called animal protein supplements, such as milk, meat scraps, and tankage, owe much of their superiority over the vegetable protein supplements, such as cottonseed meal, soybean meal, and peanut meal, to their mineral content rather than to the quality of their protein.

The vegetable protein supplements can be used with satisfactory results if at the same time a mineral supplement is put in the feed.

A mineral supplement should be included in practically all poultry feeds. The mineral content of the feeds used, the purpose for which the feed is used and the conditions under which it is used, should be taken into consideration in determining the quantity and the composition of this mineral supplement.

Satisfactory results can be obtained when all of the minerals are included in the feed in the form of a fine powder. That is good results can be obtained without the use of grit.

The lack of vitamin A in the feed is the predisposing cause of practically all of the diseased condition of the eyes and throat commonly known as roup.

Vitamin A can be supplied in the feed most conveniently by the use of yellow corn and green leaves, either fresh or dried. As much as 10 per cent of the laying mash may be composed of alfalfa leaves with excellent results.

Poultry feed need not contain any vitamin C. The value of green sprouted oats is in the vitamin A which they contain. If this is provided in other forms the fresh sprouted oats is not necessary for good results.

The lack of direct sunshine and not the lack of exercise on the soil is the cause of weak legs when chicks are kept in the brooder house. Chicks can be kept inside without the development of weak legs if vitamin D is provided in the feed or if an artificial source of ultra-violet light is used. One to two per cent of a good cod-liver oil in the ration or the treatment of the chicks from 20 to 30 minutes a day with the Uviarc Poultry Treater would cause normal utilization of the minerals and prevent weak legs without direct sunshine.

However, if full use is made of the abundant sunshine, it will not be necessary to employ an artificial source of ultra-violet light or use cod-liver oil in poultry production so far as vitamin D is concerned.

Laboratory experiments show that growing chicks do not have to be placed on the soil to prevent leg weakness, but may be kept on a cement floor. This indicates that one should be able to eliminate the trouble with round-worms and coccidiosis without changing the brooder range.

The lack of direct sunshine is one of the causes of poor hatches in the early spring. This condition may be corrected by the use of cod-liver oil in the diet or by providing ultra-violet light by an artificial source.

Out of the vast amount of experimental work conducted during the past few years to deter-

mine just what substances must be contained in an adequate feed for the various classes of animals, a few simple practical facts of untold value to the poultry industry have been discovered, enough is now known concerning an adequate feed to enable any poultryman who will make use of this knowledge in his feeding practices to eliminate some conditions which in the past have been responsible for losses.

Effect of Quantity of Vitamin A on Number of Eggs Produced

In the previous experiment it was shown that the number of eggs laid per pullet was closely related to the quantity of vitamin A fed. The pullets on the white corn average 55 eggs per pullet for the period of the experiment, those on the mixed corn 66, and those on the yellow corn 80. The fowls in the non-alfalfa group and those in the 4% alfalfa group produced practically the same number of eggs, but the number of eggs produced by the fowls receiving 8% of alfalfa leaf meal was appreciably greater. The higher level of vitamin A potency apparently effected a greater production of eggs.

Payne and Hughes (13) have also shown that hens receiving 5% of alfalfa leaf meal in an all-mash feed containing 65% of yellow corn produced more eggs than hens receiving the yellow corn as a sole source of vitamin A.—Texas Station.

In the previous experiment it was shown that the percentage of eggs hatched increased with the increase in the amount of vitamin A fed the pullets.

When Is Expense an Economy in Growing Chicks?

By A. G. PHILIPS

The price of a baby chick and the price of feed for it are not the measuring sticks to use in making any decision that has to do with an important investment, such as a laying pullet. A chick of good health and vigor, with high egg production breeding behind it, cannot be produced or sold at a low price. Any other kind of chick would be expensive at any price. The same is true of starting or growing mashers.

A young chick will consume about two pounds of feed during the first six weeks of its life. What influence does the feed price have upon the cost of its growth? If one feed is priced at \$3.25 per hundred pounds and another at \$2.75, would it not be wise to save an investment of 50c per bag of starter? Using the higher priced feed will increase the cost of growing a pullet just exactly one cent, or \$1 for 100 pullets. If the higher priced starter will be the means of producing better growth and less mortality, the cost of the mature pullet kept for laying will be less than if the cheaper starter were used. In such a case a lower priced feed would increase "cost."

In 1935 good chicks will be priced at a higher figure than they were in 1934. In order to be sure that they are a good investment and that the cost is not too high next fall, it will pay to take no chances with any feeding program that does not include quality. Possibly a chance can be taken with cheap or low priced chicks,

but certainly not with those that are of good quality. Economy is not expressed in price, but in the final cost.

Nutritive Values in Chick Ration

A series of experiments covering a 3-year period was undertaken by the New Mexico station to compare the nutritive value of various protein supplements for growing chicks. In each experiment 5 lots of birds were fed the different starting rations until they were 8 weeks old. They were then changed to growing rations which were of the same nature as the starting rations used in the respective pens. At 24 weeks they were all placed in the same laying house, given the same ration, and trap-nest records kept during their first laying year.

The result showed that in a growing mash containing 10% of dried buttermilk, cottonseed meal supplied the additional protein necessary for satisfactory growth as efficiently as did meat and bone scraps. Chicks receiving the cottonseed meal grew slower during the first 8 weeks and required more feed per pound of gain, but this disadvantage was overcome by the time the birds were 24 weeks old. Alfalfa meal was not an efficient substitute for either corn gluten meal or meat and bone scraps. The use of either cottonseed meal or alfalfa meal in the growing ration had no effect on the birds' ability to produce eggs during the first laying year.

Triple XXX Alfalfa Meal

Use more of it—it's healthful



THE DENVER ALFALFA
MILLING & PRODUCTS CO.

Merchants Exchange
ST. LOUIS

LAMAR, COLO.

Practical Poultry Farming

By L. M. Hurd

This revised and enlarged edition is right up-to-date and contains all important discoveries in poultry raising made in recent years.

Mr. Hurd, from his experience both as a poultry farmer and college instructor, has revised the text and pictures throughout. The book contains the latest information on feeding, a complete discussion of the new vitamin G, practical information on the two-story poultry house and heating, disinfecting incubators, battery brooding and raising chicks on screened platforms, and the latest discoveries in treating pests and diseases, including Leukemia, and the newest information on disinfecting houses. This edition also describes the new methods of feeding turkeys.

This book is printed on enamel book paper from large type and well bound in cloth. Its 480 pages divided into 23 chapters and illustrated by over 200 engravings, teems with helpful, practical information. Price \$2.50 f.o.b. Chicago; shipping weight two pounds.

Grain & Feed Journals
Consolidated

332 So. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.



Corn Gluten Feed, Corn Oil Cake Meal,

Brewers' Dried Grains Malt Sprouts

ANHEUSER-BUSCH

ST. LOUIS

Effect of Quantity of Vitamin A on the Vitamin A Content of Eggs

By R. M. SHERWOOD and G. S. FRAPS of Texas Station

From the results of our previous work we anticipated that alfalfa leaf meal would not furnish sufficient vitamin A to produce eggs of high potency even when fed in quantities much higher than is the ordinary practice. With the fowls fed no alfalfa the vitamin A in the eggs decreases during the laying period, as was also found in the previous experiment. The decrease is smaller in the eggs from the fowls in the 4% or 8% alfalfa group and the minimum content of vitamin A occurs near the point of maximum egg production, after which the units are almost constant, and even show a tendency to increase with the diminished egg production. But these eggs at the end of the experiment have appreciably less vitamin A potency than the eggs at the beginning. None of the rations furnished enough vitamin A to maintain the vitamin A potency of the eggs at the high level found at the beginning of the experiment.

After 9½ months, the eggs from the no-alfalfa group contained 6 units per gram of egg yolk, those from the 4% alfalfa group contained 12 units per gram, and those from the 8% alfalfa group contained 15 units per gram.

Bethke, Kennard and Sassaman tested the eggs of White Leghorn hens after they had been fed 9 months on various feeds. The results are not expressed in units, but from the diagrams given it may be estimated that the hens receiving an all-mash ration containing 30% of yellow corn produced eggs containing about 4 units of vitamin A per gram of egg yolk. Those receiving the all-mash ration and also having access to alfalfa hay, produced eggs containing 5 units per gram of yolk. The hens which had access to a blue-grass pasture produced eggs containing 18 units per gram of yolk, while those receiving a similar mash containing 2% of medicinal cod liver oil produced eggs containing 14 units of vitamin A per gram of yolk. These results, as recalculated, are in full accord with those presented in this and

the previous bulletin. Similar results have been found with cows, as the vitamin A in the butter depends upon the feed as well as on the stage of lactation.

The average weight of the yolks in all the eggs was 16.6 grams and this figure was used in the calculations. The output in the eggs is directly related to the quantity of vitamin A fed the fowls. The eggs of the no-alfalfa group contained 20,697 rat units per hen, those of the 4% alfalfa group contained 26,338 units, and those of the 8% alfalfa group contained 34,141 units. The average daily output of vitamin A in the eggs was 72 units for the no-alfalfa group, 91 for the 4% alfalfa group, and 118 for the 8% alfalfa group.

Vitamin A potency is stored in the body of the animal either as vitamin A as such or as carotene and part of this reserve store is placed in the eggs when the quantity in the food is not sufficient, so that the decrease in vitamin A potency of the eggs is gradual. The question arises whether pullets can secure enough vitamin A even from food very high in vitamin A potency to produce eggs high in vitamin A to the end of the laying season. That is to say, the requirements of a laying hen are very high and it might not be possible for her to utilize the vitamin A potency in the food rapidly enough to serve as a source of all that is needed. If this is the case the vitamin A potency of the eggs must fall off towards the end of the laying period regardless of the quantity fed. In order to ascertain if this occurs, eggs were tested from near the end of the laying period from pullets which had been receiving green feed. It was found that these eggs contained 22 units per gram of yolk, nearly as high as the 25 units of vitamin A secured at the beginning of this and the previous experiment. That is to say, if the hens are supplied with sufficient amounts of vitamin A in the food it appears probable that they can maintain the vitamin A potency of the eggs.—Bull. 493.

Trucking of Livestock

Motor trucks transported 47.8 per cent of the cattle, calves, hogs and sheep from farms to 17 markets in 1934. More than 36,000,000 head of livestock were hauled to the 17 markets on which figures are available.

It would have taken 531,357 rail cars carrying 4,884,000 tons to transport the cattle, calves, hogs and sheep that rode to market via the highways. The number of trucks unloading

at market points approximated 2,500,000. More cattle and calves were trucked to markets and decreased numbers of hogs and sheep were trucked, as compared with 1933. Total receipts at the markets in 1934 were greater for cattle and calves and less for hogs and sheep, which may explain the first decrease in truck haulings since 1917, when trucks became a factor in livestock transportation. The value of livestock trucked is estimated at \$450,000,000, an increase of 50 million dollars over 1933.—*Corn Belt Farm Dailies*.

Every increase in trucking to packing centers adds to the number of highway carriers looking for return loads of feed and fertilizer to the farm.

Acting Governor Clifford R. Powell has proclaimed the state national recovery act of New Jersey ended.

HAY Shipped
Anywhere
Immediately
Timothy—Clover—Alfalfa
Write or Wire for Delivered Prices
The HARRY D. GATES Co.
JACKSON, MICH.

Poultry Production

by Lippincott and Card

(5th Edition—Revised)

Every elevator that grinds and mixes poultry feeds needs this new, quick-reference volume, devoted to practical management of poultry enterprises. Prepared by noted authorities, it includes 238 illustrations. Considers culling, prevention and cure of diseases, incubation, brooding, housing, ventilation, etc., and gives 63 pages to selection and compounding of feeds, to feeding methods and the nutrient requirements of poultry.

Bound in cloth, 723 pages, fully cross indexed. Weight 4 lbs. Price, \$4.00, plus postage.

Grain & Feed Journals

Consolidated

332 S. La Salle St. Chicago, Ill.

Feed Prices

The Cereal By-Products Co., on Feb. 11 quoted the following prices on feeds, meals, ingredients and supplements, per ton, in carload lots:

Mill Feeds			
	Packed	Ship-ment	Chi-De-
			ca-go-troit
Standard bran.....100s	Quick		27.75 30.85
Standard bran.....100s	Mar.		27.75 30.85
Pure bran.....100s	Immed.		28.25 31.35
Pure bran.....100s	Mar.		28.25 31.35
Standard midds.....100s	Quick		27.00 30.10
Standard midds.....100s	Mar.		27.00 30.10
Rye midds.....100s	Immed.		25.00 28.10
Flour midds.....100s	Immed.		29.25 32.35
Red dog.....100s	Immed.		30.25 33.35
Concentrates			
37% O. P. linseed meal.....100s	Immed.		42.10 45.90
34% O. P. linseed meal.....100s	Immed.		40.50 44.30
30% Oil meal.....100s	Immed.		35.50 39.30
44% Soybean oil meal.....100s	Immed.		39.70 41.60
41% Cottonseed meal.....100s*	Immed.		38.60 39.90
43% Cottonseed meal.....100s*	Immed.		40.60 41.90
45% Peanut meal.....100s	Immed.		36.00 36.60
Alfalfa Meal			
Pevée (Pecos 20% leaf).....	Immed.		35.50 38.40
Velvet (Pecos 17%).....	Immed.		33.50 36.40
Pecos special (choice fine).....	Immed.		30.50 27.60
No. 1 medium alfalfa meal.....	Immed.		28.50 27.60
No. 2 medium alfalfa meal.....	Immed.		28.00 26.60
Cereal Products			
Table grade oat products.....	Immed.		76.40 79.20
Feeding rolled oats.....	Immed.		61.00 63.90
Rolled hulled barley.....	Immed.		53.00 56.10
Fine ground rd'g oatmeal.....	Immed.		43.50 46.60
Reground oat feed.....	Immed.		16.50 19.40
Unground oat hulls, sacked.....	Immed.		17.50 20.40
Corn By-Products			
White hominy feed.....100s	Immed.		29.75 32.65
Yellow hominy feed.....100s	Immed.		32.50 35.40
Yellow corn feed meal.....100s	Prompt		.....
Miscellaneous			
Malt sprouts standard.....	*		27.50 30.40
Dried brewers grains.....	Prompt		28.00 30.90
Buckwheat re-cleaned.....	Prompt		11.43
Dried skimmilk.....100s	Prompt		14.25
Blackstrap molasses.....	Spot 30 days 7½c		f.o.b. New Orleans

*February.

†March.

‡Per cwt.

Does Your Chick Feed Check Coccidiosis?

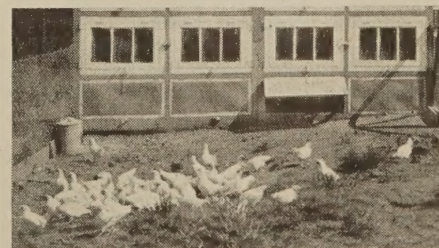
YOUR customers get, of course, much better results with your chick feed than they would with ordinary mixes. But does your feed also give protection against coccidiosis—the disease that causes heavy losses for thousands of poultry raisers every season?

Today you can offer your customers a chick feed that will check the development of this costly disease. Simply add one percent of Animal-Poultry Yeast Foam to your present chick feed and tell your customers to ferment it before feeding. We have yet to see a single case of coccidiosis in a flock fed a good mash fermented with Animal-Poultry Yeast Foam!

Poultry raisers everywhere are amazed at the effectiveness of this simple method. "My three month old pullets beat any I ever raised," writes a Massachusetts poultryman. "Not a sign of coccidiosis for first time in twenty years. No cannibalism, paralysis or other ailment. Only change I've made in handling is to feed mash fermented with Animal-Poultry Yeast Foam." Think what it would mean to you to have your customers talk that way about your feeds!

More Profits For You!

Yeast mashes give poultry and stock raisers results they cannot get in any other way. No wonder business is good for the elevator men selling these feeds. In case after case they have seen their feed sales increase 25% to 80% the



Not a trace of coccidiosis here! Yet chicks have been yarded on same ground for ten consecutive years. An amazing example of how yeast-fermented mash checks coccidiosis.

first year they added yeast mashes to their lines. You should get equally profitable gains in your sales.

Our complete sales and formula service will enable you to develop your yeast mash business in almost no time. And this service will cost you nothing. Write for the details now!

Northwestern Yeast Co., Dept. X

1750 N. Ashland Ave.

Chicago

Grain Carriers

New freight cars placed in service in 1934 numbered 24,103, against only 1,879 in 1933.

San Antonio, Tex.—The Southwest Shippers Advisory Board will meet here Mar. 7 at the Plaza Hotel.

Kansas City, Mo.—The Trans Missouri-Kansas Shippers Advisory Board will meet here Mar. 5 at the Muehlebach Hotel.

Cars loaded with grain and grain products during the week ending Jan. 26 totaled 22,603, against 31,706 during the like week of 1934.

Surplus box cars available Jan. 14 totaled 222,274, a decrease of 6,130 compared with Dec. 31, as reported by the Ass'n of American Railroads.

Ottawa, Ont.—The Board of Railroad Commissioners on Jan. 19 dismissed the application for lower rates on feed grains and mill feeds from the prairie provinces to points in British Columbia.

Midland, Ont.—The steamer Mantadoc of the Paterson Line, which has been tied up since Nov. 20 with 230,000 bus. of water storage grain at the Aberdeen Elevator dock, sank recently in 14 ft. of water.

St. Paul, Minn.—The Northwest Shippers Advisory Board at its 12th annual meeting Jan. 29 favored federal regulation of interstate trucking and the elimination of the fourth section of the Interstate Commerce Act.

New York, N. Y.—A hearing on the proposal that export, import and coast wise and intercoastal rates to and from Philadelphia shall be no higher than via any other Atlantic port will be held in the Woolworth Bldg. Feb. 26.

The expected revival of freight traffic will require the construction of 25,000 cars during 1935; and if traffic gets back to normal 175,000 more will be required, at a cost of \$550,000,000, according to railroad men. Total loadings in 1934 amounted to 30,785,494 cars, an increase of 5.4 per cent over 1933 and 9.2 per cent over 1932.

Washington, D. C.—The Dept. of Agriculture announced Feb. 8 that it had obtained a reduction of 22 per cent in freight rates on wheat from Oregon, Washington and Idaho to points in Montana, North and South Dakota and Minnesota, thruout the territory of the Western Traffic Ass'n. A government subsidy of 20 cents per bushel is being discussed. The wheat is to be cracked and sold on a guaranty to be used only for feed. points to New England territory.

Clovis, N. Mex.—The 2-cent differential in grain rates between Clovis and Farwell is to be cut to one-half cent per 100 pounds by the Santa Fe before the new harvest. The reduction in the grain rate differential between Clovis and Texas points has long worked a hardship on Clovis grain dealers and elevators because farmers in territory close to Clovis could be paid a better price for grain than could be paid at Clovis by hauling it to Texas elevators, where Texas rates were two to three cents under Clovis.

Binghamton, N. Y.—The Stanford Seed Co., of Buffalo, has purchased the old Craver-Dickinson mill and warehouse, across the tracks from us, for their Binghamton branch and have completed installation of a corn dryer and cleaning machinery. This coming spring we will act as branch warehouse for the Philadelphia Seed Co., of Philadelphia, who will maintain a stock of seeds with us, and also in the Bimberg Warehouse at Elmira, N. Y. We also warehouse for Silmo Chemical Co., Vineland, N. J., on cod liver oil; Dewey Brothers Co., Blanchester, O., on corn distillers' grains.—E. W. Conklin & Son.

Buffalo, N. Y.—Transit will be allowed at Buffalo effective Feb. 15 by the Canadian Freight Ass'n on grain and grain products originating in Canada at the rate in effect from point of origin to destination. The transit charge will be 1 cent per 100 pounds, with no switching at Buffalo. The ruling will aid handlers of grain from all Canadian

New York, N. Y.—The railroad companies propose to amend the lighterage tariff to read as follows: To amend the rule publishing charges covering elevation and storage in transit of westbound grain or soybeans and flaxseed in bulk, as published in New York Lighterage tariff, by adding a new paragraph to the rule to read as follows: If delivery of grain, soybeans and flaxseed, lightered to elevator in this company's boats is made other than for lighterage free road haul movement, 4c per 100 lbs. will be charged for lighterage to elevator, and such grain will be subject to the same charges as contained in Rule G-25-B of NYC RR tariff ICC 16632 or as amended.

Railroad Program of Co-ordinator

Joseph B. Eastman, federal co-ordinator of transportation, on Jan. 30 submitted to the president his six point program to regulate all transportation. Among the contemplated changes are:

Legislation similar to that presented last year for regulation of water and highway carriers by the Interstate Commerce Commission.

Legislation providing for enlargement of membership of the Interstate Commerce Commission, making the co-ordinator irremovable, with power to order consolidation of facilities and segregation of the Commission into four divisions.

Fixed charges of reorganized carriers must not exceed 80 per cent of the average income during the three consecutive years of the ten years prior to passage of the act in which that income was lowest.

Mr. Eastman warns that if the plan advanced does not prove successful, government ownership will be inevitable. Each commissioner would receive \$12,000 a year, against \$9,500 at present, due to salary reductions.

Joseph H. Beek, sec'y of the National Industrial Traffic League says: "The members of the league are generally opposed to binding other forms of transportation with the tight chains now wound about the railroads. It has been our idea, for instance, that altho it would be wise to have federal regulation of interstate motor vehicle transportation, both as regards rates and services, the proper way to bring that form of transport into regulative balance with the railroads would be to ease up a bit on the latter. Mr. Eastman's proposals, as we read them, would effect not the slightest relaxation on railroad regulation but, on the contrary would strangle progress in other forms of transportation as effectively as the railroads have been strangled."

The NRA law of Ohio was held invalid Jan. 28 by the Court of Appeals at Toledo in the prosecution by the state of Edward Dusha, a coal dealer, who undersold code prices and refused to pay code assessments. The court held the act an unwarranted delegation of legislative power to an administrative officer.

Corn prices to farmers averaged 85.3 cents a bushel on Jan. 15 compared with 85.3 cents on Dec. 15. Wheat prices averaged 89.3 cents a bushel on Jan. 15 compared with 90.6 cents on Dec. 15, and with 69.4 cents on Jan. 15 last year. The farm price index rose 6 points from Dec. 15 to Jan. 15, and at 107 on the latter date the index was the highest since November, 1930, according to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. On Jan. 15 a year ago the index was 77.

Decisions and New Complaints

Before the Interstate Commerce Commission:

No. 26854. The Western Terminal Elevator Co., Hutchinson, Kan., v. C. R. I. & P. Rates, wheat, shipped between June 25, 1931, and July 14, 1931 points in Kansas to Minneapolis, Minn., in violation sections 1, 2, 3 and 4, the undue preference alleged being for shippers over another route. Asks reparation.

No. 26456. Colorado Milling & Elevator Co. v. N. C. & St. L. By division 2. Rates, wheat, Wiggins and Brush, Colo., milled in transit at Denver, Colo., and reshipped to Dickson, Tenn., applicable. Applicable rates unreasonable and in violation of section 4 to the extent that the factor beyond Metropolis, Ill., for proportional application, exceeded 17 cents. Reparation awarded.

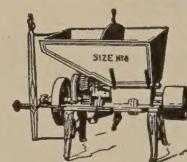
No. 26843. Allen & Wheeler Co., Troy, O., v. A. C. & Y. Rates, corn, wheat and other grains and grain products, from origins in transcontinental, southwestern and western trunk line territories to destinations on the Pocahontas lines, Southern, L. & N. and B. & O. in Kentucky, the Virginias and Tennessee, in violation of sections 1, 2 and 6, the undue preference alleged being in the matter of transit at Iron-ton, O. Ask new rates and reparation on shipments since June 27, 1932.

No. 26489. J. B. Hill Grain Co. v. A. T. & S. F. By division 3. Dismissed. Applicable rates, corn, originated at points in transcontinental group G, stored at St. Joseph, Mo., thence reshipped to Los Angeles, Calif., and there diverted or reconsigned to San Diego, Calif., determined, based on a finding that shipments had been misrouted, to have been the Burlington's local rates of 17.5, 19 and 19.5 cents from Long Island, Kan., Beaver City and Marion, Neb., to St. Joseph, Mo., plus the transcontinental rate of 61 cents from St. Joseph, Mo., to San Diego. Rates not unreasonable or unjustly discriminatory and the assailed transit arrangement at St. Joseph not unreasonable or unduly prejudicial.

BOWSHER Crush Grind Feed Mills' Mix

Rapidly crush ear corn (with or without husk) and grind all the small grains; either separately or mixed—mixed as they are being ground—not before or after. This saves time and labor.

"COMBINATION" MILLS



Use the famous Cone Shape burrs. Light Draft. Large Capacity. Solidly Built. Long Life. Special sizes for the milling trade. Sacking or Wagon Box Elevator. Circular on request.

THE N. P. BOWSHER CO.
SOUTH BEND INDIANA

Feeds and Feeding

(ILLUSTRATED)

By W. A. Henry and F. B. Morrison

The recognized authority on feeds and feeding. Careful study of this book by elevator operators who grind and mix feeds will place them in better position to advise patrons on feed ingredients and feeding.

Detailed in its analysis of ingredients and tables on nutrition and feeding standards. Fully cross-indexed for ready reference. A dependable guide in solving feeding problems. 19th edition, 780 pages, well bound in cloth. Weight 4 lbs. Price, \$4.50, plus postage.

Grain & Feed Journals

Consolidated

332 S. La Salle Street Chicago, Ill.

Business and Progress

[Continued from 93]

being overdone. Very likely most of us would rather spend it into circulation than have it taken from us by taxation to be spent. But it is evident that at least a part of us do not spend it into circulation. Hence all the government alphabetical associations, all organized for the purpose of spending money or putting it into circulation by giving the unemployed work, are doing what might have been avoided had everybody spent more and saved less. But really what worries the Yankee Scotch element is the fear of debt, for you know they are constitutionally creditors and all these alphabetical organizations are putting the government behind several billions per year.

Marginal Lands: We hear of economic advisors and brain trusters developing plans to help agriculture, and one of them I would like to comment on. That is the taking out of production what is termed marginal lands. It is conceded that some land was broken out and made into wheat land that should not have been, but to say there was any large acreage that should be abandoned in Kansas is I think wrong. If there is any land in Kansas that would be called marginal I suppose it would be the high plains country in the western counties. This land was settled first in the eighties. Few of these first settlers stayed, as they did not know how much land should be farmed.

The next settlers had a better idea of how western Kansas should be handled and they have developed it and the many fine improved farms in western Kansas are the result of the thrift and study of these farmers as to how best to handle these lands. The depth or fertility of the soil is never questioned. In fact, as Governor Landon of Kansas says, it is not the land that is marginal but the weather. The farmer who has lived there twenty to forty years knows pretty well what to do.

The high prices of wheat during and immediately following the war brought about unwise expansion. The selling of stock of corporation farming was popular in the early twenties, and we heard and read their reports as to how cheap they could grow wheat. As low as twenty and thirty cents per bushel. As far as I know now every one of these corporations is in course of liquidation.

In a conference a correspondent of the Country Gentleman had with Governor Landon in answer as to what was marginal land, what could be done with it, and what could be done with the present residents. Governor Landon said, "I don't know all the answers. Perhaps I am a little old fashioned, but I don't go along with the lads who believe that it is the business of the government to shape all the details of human destiny. I still feel that there are some things which the individual can and should do himself. It is my guess that the future of the western Kansas high plains country is a matter which must be worked out in a pretty large measure by the people who live there."

I have a fear that with the alphabetical departments of the government taking over some part of a lot of our businesses, that the time will come when business will wish to get back in the saddle and will find the saddle occupied with government representatives of bureaus and there will be so little chance for a business man to get on that he will become thoroughly discouraged.

Codes, which we understand are the result of a trade with some big business interests and some government brain trusters who promised in return for some certain minimum wage scale that price fixing would be permitted. Now I think as codes go, the chairman of the country elevator code did well, as the cost is extremely low and I see no obnoxious rulings. What I fear is that we have saddled on ourselves a bureau or official dictator that we will find will be more and more expensive and troublesome in time to come. As to price fixing by law, it is not a principle that will stand or be stood for. Besides, it is un-American and would take the fun out of business.

When I began this paper I had intended to say nothing regarding codes, as I cannot agree with your Executive Secretary and many of your membership as to their benefits and principles. I have given much thought and study to codes since the Memphis Convention and perhaps you will say that I am just re-arranging my prejudices. I must say that I cannot get them re-arranged so that I can look with favor on codes.

In my general letter to the members of the Grain and Feed Dealers National Ass'n I suggested that it should be our endeavor to adapt ourselves to those ideas that are progressive, yet retain our individuality. The successful business development of the past is due to the rugged individual characteristics of our fathers.

Necessarily, with general development and increase in population, general changes will be

required. And who might we look to as an example of successful business for advice? Not, I am sure, to political leaders or theoretical, economical brain trusters, who have not themselves proven their theories. Then could we do better than study and adapt past basic principles to modern development? For if the business man of today is to be in the picture tomorrow, it will be because he can make a place in his community whereby his services will be recognized and he is worthy of his profits, or his hire.

Lower Corn Prices Expected

The Kansas State College department of agricultural economics states that:

Lower corn prices during February seem probable. Factors indicating lower corn prices are (1) the weakness since December in corn relative to other farm commodities; (2) the drastic reduction in the hog supply and the number of cattle on full feed; and (3) the more than 400% advance in corn prices at most country points since the cyclical low in February, 1933. The percentage advance in corn prices from the low time of the depression to the December peak is the greatest on record. Corn has shown a greater percentage of advance than has wheat, cattle, hogs, sheep, butter, or eggs. Corn prices usually decline in February if they have been as high as wheat prices during November or December.

One of the strongest forces affecting corn prices in the spring of the year is the number of hogs on farms. Since the number of fall pigs on farms in the United States is 50% less than last year, there will be the smallest demand for corn in many years. At the same time, there are 46% fewer steers on full feed. However, the number of steers on grain feed would increase materially by the end of February should feed steer prices advance and corn prices begin to decline at the same time. The supply of corn offered for sale is expected to increase during the next 30 days. Sellers of corn have been expecting higher prices. As prices weaken, supplies will be offered more freely to avoid further declines and to avoid tax assessment on March 1.

The number of farms reported in the 1930 census of agriculture in the United States was 6,288,648.

Meeting at Des Moines, Iowa

More than 500 attended the annual meeting of the Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n of Iowa held at the Ft. Des Moines Hotel Jan. 29 to 31.

The old officers were re-elected: Oscar Helene, Marcus, pres.; Harry Summers, Clarion, vice pres., and W. H. Thompson, Ft. Dodge, sec'y. The old board of directors also was re-elected.

Ray Bowden, of Minneapolis, Minn., sec'y of the Code Authority for the Country Grain Elevator Industry, who was on the program to tell of the grain and coal codes, said: Recent developments in the code make it highly favorable from the standpoint of the farmer and declared further that it had been kept free from "rackets." The trucking problem is being taken up by the code, and teeth will be put into the measures to make it easier to control the trucking industry. He advised the elevator men to settle their own violations of fair trade practices, as the assessment of \$3 per elevator for handling this matter was low, and they would not wish to have a higher assessment. Assessments are going to be raised thru the coal angle of the country elevator business and he cautioned members to pay their coal assessments, particularly if they are handling coal relief orders on which they must make a report to the government.

The elevator managers held their meeting the forenoon of the last day, being called to order by Pres. Seward.

Chicago grain receivers were represented by Leand Douglas of E. W. Bailey & Co.; Frank Cooley of Lowell Hoyt & Co.; Kenneth Pierce, Robert Swendsen and S. Stenson of Jas. E. Bennett & Co.; Geo. E. Booth, W. E. Copeland, W. H. Sievert, Art Torkelson and A. M. Vorhes of Lamson Bros. & Co., who as usual had a convention office with the market quotations by telegraph put on a blackboard.

Omaha was represented by Harry Clark of the inspection department of the Grain Exchange, and seven others of the Bartlett Frazier Co., Holmquist Elevator Co., and Omaha Elevator Co.

From Abroad

Oslo, Norway.—Construction is soon to begin on the new grain elevator to have a capacity of 15,000 tons.

The Argentine official estimate places the acreage seeded to corn at 17,364,000, compared with 15,800,000 acres seeded last year.

France is paying \$1.26 per bushel bounty on exports of wheat in an endeavor to reduce the unwieldy surplus accumulated under the government guaranty of a high price to domestic growers.

The area sown to wheat in the Punjab, India this season is placed at 9,709,000 acres, or 9% below the first estimate for the 1934 crop and 7% below the average first estimate for the five years, 1930-34.

Manchuria's 1934-35 export surplus of soybeans has been officially estimated at 3,065,000 short tons, a reduction of approximately 24 per cent, compared with the 1933-34 surplus, and a reduction of about 31 per cent, compared with the average surplus for the past five years, according to a report from Shanghai.

For the carriage of grain in bulk, M.M. Louis Dreyfus et Cie., Paris, have ordered the construction by the Ateliers et Chantiers de France, Dunkirk, of two motor vessels each of 9,000 tons dead weight capacity. Their speed will be 15 knots, one more than that of the two vessels built for Dreyfus two years ago by the Swedish Gotaverken.

H. Lewis & Co., of Johannesburg, South Africa, have brought suit against 22 co-operative companies to recover \$250,000 damages due to failure to deliver corn on contract. All the defendants are members of the defaulting Co-operative Central Agency. If this test case is successful other suits will be brought to recover a total of \$1,500,000.

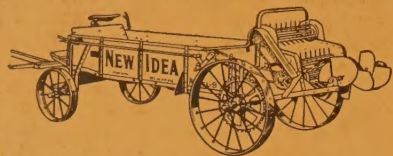
Last Sunday's paper contained a message from Budapest that "free funerals are greatly on the increase." It has been proposed, seconded, and carried nem. con., that Budapest is therefore an appropriate and fitting place for the next conference of the International Wheat Advisory Com'ite, the little orphan for whose parentage Argentina refuses to accept any "quota" of responsibility.—Observer (London).

The Argentine Ministry of Agriculture is making special investigations with a view to establishing eventually a system of grain standards in order that Argentine wheats may be marketed on the basis of quality. The Ministry alleges that as long as the marketing system permits the mixture of soft and hard varieties and superior and inferior varieties, Argentine growers will have difficulty in establishing a reputation for their best varieties in world markets.

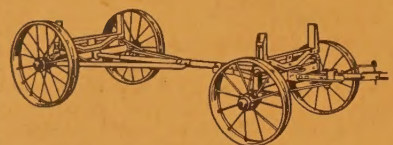
Argentina's 1934-35 wheat crop, which one month ago was estimated as 246,000,000 bus., is now estimated at 239,000,000 bus. The crop last year totaled 286,000,000 bus., compared with an average of 228,000,000 during the five years, 1929-30 to 1933-34. The Argentine Ministry of Agriculture estimates that the carryover on Jan. 1, 1935, amounted to 15,434,000 bus. No official estimate was made of the carryover for Jan. 1 last year, but it has been computed unofficially at 7,000,000 bus.

Strauss & Co., London, went into the hands of a receiver Jan. 30. H. G. Whitehouse, manager of the Bombay office, leaped to his death from a 4th floor hotel window; and E. A. Lessing, director and large stockholder, has been taken to a London hospital after a nervous breakdown. The crash led to the closing of the exchanges at Bombay and Karachi. The firm handled grain and other commodities, and its financial embarrassment is said to be due to having taken a short position on ground nuts, castor seed and flaxseed. The liabilities are \$5,000,000.

It's true of Your Customers



The manure spreader is a necessary machine on every farm. Thousands of them are now completely worn out. There are nearly 400,000 NEW IDEA Spreaders in use. Farmers know their quality.



The old wood wheel farm wagon is now out of the picture. Farmers are taking to the NEW IDEA All-Steel Wagon. Handier, runs easier and costs less. A real volume producer for the dealer.

You are witnessing a revival of buying power among your farmer customers. Let us explain how you can make that revival mean more in the way of legitimate profits for your business.

For nearly fifteen years, sales emphasis in the implement business was centered on tractor tools. Although certain pieces of horse-drawn farm equipment are almost universally necessary, farmers bought few such machines.

Now that buying has returned, this accumulated demand is breaking forth. Nearly every farmer is in the market for one or more

pieces of horse-drawn equipment. Feed and grain dealers who sell to farmers are finding it highly profitable to take on some of the high-grade special machines manufactured by NEW IDEA. These items are readily salable, carry exceptional profits and involve little or no service work.

We picture two such machines in this advertisement. If you would like to investigate the profit possibilities they hold for you—and if there is no active NEW IDEA dealer already in your town—write us at once. We shall be glad to put you in possession of the facts.

The NEW IDEA SPREADER CO.

Dept. 76, Coldwater, Ohio

Factories at COLDWATER, OHIO, and SANDWICH, ILLINOIS

Manufacturers of—Manure Spreaders, Corn Pickers, Transplanters, Husker-Shredders, Steel Farm Wagons, Lime Spreaders, Portable Elevators, Hand and Power Corn Shellers, Hay Loaders, Side Delivery Rakes, Gasoline Engines, Feed Mixers.



GOOD REASONS

Why It Is Easy to Earn

Greater Twine Profit Selling

INTERNATIONAL TWINE



High quality means satisfied customers.

Full stocks at International Harvester branches—not necessary for you to carry a big supply.

The International Harvester name and reputation stands behind every ball of International Twine.

International Twine is guaranteed for length, strength, and weight. Treated against destruction by insects.

Farmers using McCormick - Deering Binders prefer International Harvester Twine.

You'll find it an easy matter to place a good volume of this high-quality twine among your friends and customers, *at a good profit*. Drop a line to the nearest branch house, or direct to us at Chicago, and we will have an International Harvester traveler call on you and give you full details.

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY
OF AMERICA
606 S. Michigan Ave. (INCORPORATED) Chicago, Illinois

INTERNATIONAL TWINE